

# Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 35.3 and the minimum 23, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 58.3 and 36.2.

# THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

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## JAPAN DEMANDS CHINA CURB ITS DELEGATES AT PEACE CONFERENCE

### PEACE CONFERENCE NOW OPERATING AS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

International Rule Virtually In Force In Handling Of Balkan Claims

### PROBLEMS THORNY

Rival Ambitions Of Jugo-Slavia And Italy Cause Great Difficulty

### TENSION GROWING

Rumania And Czechs Also Dispute Over Land And Greece Makes Demands

(American Wireless To Reuter) Paris, January 31.—To all intents the Supreme Bureau was converted into the League of Nations this afternoon when ten members sat as a court of judgment on territorial claims between Rumania and Jugo-Slavia and on the Hungarian lands at issue between Czechoslovakia and Poland. The first two countries are in dispute over the lands of Temesvar, a rich strip lying between Serbia and old Rumania. The decision of the Supreme Bureau will be accepted as final, and one constant threat of war will thus be removed.

The Bureau is able to devote time to those questions because the last opposition to the principle of no annexations has been disposed of owing to the firm stand Mr. Lloyd George took in support of President Wilson, who is now engaged in working out a system of operating the mandates under which the ex-German colonies and other disputed areas will be controlled. The Bureau is a clear-cut victory for America and England, although those opposing it are assuming that the result is not final until a final working formula has been devised and proved successful. Such attitude is no more justified than it was towards the adoption of the League of Nations principles, which have yet to be tested by practical application but, nevertheless, have been accepted as a definite achievement.

### Speculate On Indemnity

The most important development of the day was the organization of a Committee on Reparations, which will hold its first formal meeting on Monday. The plan is to work out immediately a system of computing actual damages suffered during the war, using the same factors for each country. It is not believed likely that Germany's ability to pay will be more than enough to equal the actual property losses involved. Payment, which will be pro rata, will be based on immediate and deferential instalments and will not in all probability run over one generation, if that long. The problem is extremely complicated, and the solution is certain to be a source of unhappiness to most concerned, owing to the fact that destruction is easier than construction.

An amusing point arising today was confirmation that Count Bernstorff is to be a German Peace Commissioner, his appointment, it is semi-officially explained, being a natural one as a "compliment to America." How America will take the intended compliment remains to be seen, but it is not too hazardous to say that it will scarcely be viewed as a compliment.

The provisional agreements that have been reached on the colonial question, Russian policy and action concerning Poland show that the Conference is now working as a de facto League of Nations. When the Big Five act, the League is acting with the exact proportions of authority it will possess when formally constituted. The present international government body will continue under a changed name, with no break in control of world affairs. This explains the provisional colonial plans, also the postponement of action concerning Russia.

### Problems Left To League

The Peace Treaty will be drafted with numerous questions not finally settled but left to the League for working out according to circumstances and developments as sole heir to the Conference itself. The League therefore will continue practically as a permanent Peace Conference, proposed (Continued on Page 8)

### American Army Officers Arrive In Berlin



BRIG-GENERAL HARRIS

Brigadier-General Peter C. Harris, at the head of the American Commission for the repatriation of war prisoners, has arrived in Berlin, according to a report from Berlin via London. With General Harris were Lieutenants Gallard and Schelling. They are the first American officers to visit the German capital since the United States entered the war. General Harris was formerly in charge of the Orders and Distribution Department of the army.

### EDWARD EZRA BUILDING IS FORMALLY OPENED

### Handsome New Block At Nanking And Klungkang Roads Is Scene Of Reception

The Edward Ezra Building, handsome office and residence block recently completed on Nanking, Klungkang and Klungkang Roads, was formally opened yesterday at noon when a large number of prominent local residents, both foreign and Chinese, gathered for the occasion.

The toast to Mr. Ezra and his firm was proposed by Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council, who began by referring to the new structure as being worthy of the city of Shanghai and constituting a monument to industry and everything pertaining to trade on which Shanghai lived. As Chairman of the Municipal Council, he said, he had watched the building as it grew and in welcoming such a beautiful structure he was sure that all would thank Mr. Ezra for thus beautifying their town. Ezras might come and Ezras might go, he said, but he ventured to predict that such a building as this might last forever and remain a monument to the name of its builder.

Mr. Ezra in replying thanked Mr. Pearce for his remarks and welcomed the guests to the new building, which he said he hoped would be the forerunner of others yet to be built. So far, he said, the buildings had met with evident approval as the space therein was fully occupied, and he hoped that future buildings would meet with like approval. He was firmly of the opinion that Shanghai wanted good buildings and would patronize them when it got them.

The new building is of re-enforced concrete and is at present divided into four blocks, each with separate entrances, extending from Nanking Road to Klungkang Road and running along Klungkang Road. The arrangement is such that eventually, as in the present plan, the block scheme may be extended to cover the entire square bounded by Nanking, Szechuen, Klungkang and Klungkang Roads, with a new road running through the middle and joining Szechuen and Klungkang Roads. The architecture is of modern type and the interior, while not entirely completed throughout, is handsomely finished. The cost of the building is \$1,500,000.

Offices in the Ezra Building have been taken by no less than sixty firms and the accommodations which have been finally completed are already entirely filled.

The architects for the new block were Messrs. Moorhead and Halse.

### British Labor Situation Becomes Menacing; London Motormen Decide To Strike

Scottish Trade Union Congress Demands Release Of Prisoners In Glasgow; Armed Forces, With Bayonets Fixed, Patrol City

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 1.—Glasgow is quiet today. A large number of military have been drafted into the city and sentinels, wearing steel helmets and with fixed bayonets, are stationed at the principal points. The Chairman of the Strike Committee, who is also a member of the Municipal Council, has been arrested. The tram is running. Thirty-four civilians and nineteen police were injured in the rioting yesterday.

Councillor Shinnell, who is Chairman of the Strike Committee, Gallagher and Kirkwood have been remanded in Glasgow on charges of unlawful combination and riotous conduct. The Magistrate refused bail. A meeting of the Scottish Trade Union Congress demanded the release of the prisoners and pledged themselves to continue the strike. The city was quiet yesterday evening and crowds watched the military guards, especially at the Town Hall, where barbed wire and also wireless have been installed. Most of the troops are Highlanders.

### Motormen To Strike In London

The motormen employed in the London tubes, despite the decision of other grades to remain at work pending negotiations, have decided to strike on Monday morning as a protest against the refusal to include half an hour for mealtime in the eight-hour day.

The situation in Belfast is unchanged and the city is quiet, though the dark streets yesterday evening were crowded.

The miners in Lankashire have decided to resume work on Monday. At a meeting of the London District Amalgamated Society of Engineers yesterday evening, which was attended by two delegates from the Clyde, it was decided to strike on the 6th for a forty-hour week.

London, February 2.—Glasgow has been quiet today. Three more arrests have been made in connection with the riots, including the well-known English socialist George Murray. It is unofficially stated that there are 10,000 soldiers in Glasgow and the Chief Constable states that measures have been taken to ensure the safety of those resuming work tomorrow.

### GERMAN EXTREMISTS PLAN ANOTHER MOVE

Expected To Set Up Their Own Parliament To Replace Conquered Soviets

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Berlin, February 1.—It is constantly more obvious that the Extremists are planning the establishment of a counter-Parliament with the primary object of replacing the influence hitherto exercised by the Soviets, the abolition of which is now expected. The Extremists recognise that the Russian example of dispersing the Constituent Assembly cannot be successfully imitated.

Amsterdam, February 2.—In consequence of the Spartacist disorders in Bremen, the Government in Berlin is sending troops and artillery with orders from the Commander-in-Chief, Noske, to eliminate Bolshevism on the ground that ships carrying food cannot otherwise enter Bremen.

The Vossische Zeitung says that a meeting of officers in Berlin excitedly discussed the new regulation abolishing the insignia of rank and passed a resolution demanding the restoration of the insignia. Speakers denounced the system of Soviets. The Minister of War, Colonel Reinhardt, was present and said it was impossible to abolish the Soviets and appealed to the officers to co-operate with them.

### ALLIED BODY CONVENES TO DISCUSS LABOR LAWS

Gompers Elected Chairman Of Commission On International Legislation

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 1.—An official communiqué from Paris states that the International Labor Legislation Commission held its first sitting today and unanimously elected Mr. Samuel Gompers, the American labor leader, as its chairman.

### First Prisoners Freed From German Prisons Reach Paris



The first group of prisoners to arrive in Paris from German prison camps. The group is comprised of French, British and American soldiers who were captured by the Germans. The men were in terrible condition upon their arrival in Paris, having been forced to walk the entire distance from the camps to the Allied lines in France and Belgium, where they were given food and clothing. Red Cross nurses are shown supplying the men with food.

### Asia Banking Corporation Opens Office Here Friday

'Service' To Be Watchword Of New American Institution, Says Vice-President Dawson

The Asia Banking Corporation, newly established American banking institution in the Far East, will open its Shanghai office in the recently finished Ezra Building Friday. Its opening reception, however, will be held next Tuesday afternoon.

Service and the introduction of advanced American banking methods, so far as they are applicable to the conditions of the field, will be the watchwords of the new organization, according to Mr. Ralph Dawson, Vice-President of the Corporation, who came to China with Mr. William C. Lane, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, to see to the establishment of the bank here and make a survey of the Far Eastern situation.

"Our first object," said Mr. Dawson yesterday, "will be to place our bank in a good, strong position here. In this connection we wish the public to realize that we shall establish ourselves firmly upon the principle of service and that we shall hold ourselves to that principle and endeavor to extend and amplify the quality and scope of that service continually. We hope to give the banking public fast, efficient service and service all the time. In conformity with this policy our banking room has been arranged on the lines which the most successful American experience has indicated and our foreign staff assembled from men of long experience with international exchange banking and conditions similar to those met here."

The Asia Banking Corporation offices, which are located on the ground floor of the Ezra Building on the Klungkang Road-Klungkang Road side, are being fitted along American lines with a view to facilitating fast service. One long counter runs the length of the room, facing the Klungkang Road side, with the various departments and windows arranged in the most logical and time-saving sequence. Beyond is desk space for the Chinese and foreign staff and the offices of manager and cashier are located to the north of the main banking rooms. The interior is being finished in white with handsome dark wood paneling and the broad window expanse gives excellent lighting.

Mr. Lane expects to return to the United States in April and Mr. Dawson will leave some time later.

### ARRIVAL OF MANUEL AWAITED IN PORTUGAL

Victory Of Monarchists Is Confirmed, Says Telegram From Oporto

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Madrid, February 2.—A message sent from Oporto yesterday says that, as the Monarchist victories have been confirmed, a National Government has been constituted with Senhor Pavia Couceiro as Premier and Minister for War. The Government controls a large part of Portugal and is awaiting the arrival of Manuel.

### U.S. Board Simplifies Import Procedure

(American Service To Reuter) Washington, January 30.—The War Trade Board announces extensive simplification of importation procedure, which is expected to result in stabilizing import trade. Individual import licenses from the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium and their European, Mediterranean and African possessions into the United States are no longer required, except for the following commodities:—brocade stuffs, furs and skins, nitrates, meat and meat products, peanuts, rice, tin ore and concentrates or meals containing more than five percent of tin. It is also announced that all commodities imported into Alaska, the Canal zone and island possessions may now be trans-shipped to other destinations than the United States.

### War Stamps In U.S. Bring Over Billion

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, January 30.—The Treasury reports that the total sales of war savings and thrift stamps during the last thirteen months amounted to \$1,049,000,000.

### RESENTS EFFORTS TO OBTAIN JUSTICE FROM THE ALLIES

Insists Chinese Delegates Be Guided Entirely By Japanese Representatives

### THREATENS FORCE

Forbids Disclosure Of Secret Agreements Made With Tuan Government

### PEKING IS SHOCKED

Obata In Interview Says He Only Presented Friendly Request

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, January 3.—During the New Year holidays well-founded reports were circulated to the effect that, as a New Year greeting to China, the Japanese Government on Thursday informed the Chinese Minister in Tokyo that Japan desired a complete change of front on the part of the Chinese delegates in France, that the Chinese delegates be guided in all matters of policy by the Japanese and, finally, hinting that military measures might be resorted to if other means failed.

### Obata Presents Demand

The next move was made in Peking on Saturday, when the Japanese Minister, Mr. Obata, visited the Waichiaopu unexpectedly and inopportunely and insisted on seeing the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom he explained that the attitude of the Chinese delegates in Paris must be altered, that China must give an undertaking that the secret agreements concluded between China and Japan must not be published or disclosed to the European Peace Conference and that the Chinese delegates must work in the closest harmony with the Japanese delegates in all matters brought before the Peace Conference. Great Britain, added Mr. Obata, is so disturbed by strikes and internal troubles that no definite political or financial assistance could be expected from that quarter. In the event of failure to receive such assurances, Japan would immediately exercise effective financial pressure upon China, who is now in a position to choose between retaining the friendship of Japan or meeting the latter's opposition. Furthermore, if China did not agree to regard the Sino-Japanese agreements as secret, Japan would forestall China by publishing the Shantung Railway Agreement of September 24 (containing a proviso that the railway should be run on joint lines, which any Peace Conference after the war should not affect. This agreement was signed in Tokyo by order of Tsao Ju-lin but never ratified by the Chinese Government).

### Tuan And Tsao Counsel Surrender

Simultaneously with the Japanese action in Tokyo and Peking, Tsao Ju-lin and Tuan Chih-jui have brought pressure to bear in Presidential quarters with a view to the adoption of the Japanese point of view.

The Government is thus assailed within and without but it is not expected that this gigantic bluff will intimidate it to the extent of entailing the desired prejudice to China's cause at the Peace Conference. The Military Party in Peking is obviously in a bad way; it sees the writing on the wall and realises that its best chance is to stick to its Japanese masters. In this respect it is more subtle than the Japanese militarists, who refuse to read the signs of the times although they are painted in glaring colors. Indeed, if the matter was not so serious, it would be merely ludicrous. The effort regarding the situation in England is considered specially humorous. But that Japan, to whom the hand of friendship has been



effusively and demonstratively thrust forward by the Great Powers, at this momentous epoch in the history of the world, should stoop to artifices worthy only of the dark ages and adopt an attitude challenging alike the letter and the spirit of the League of Nations affords abundant material for astonishment and genuine regret. If Japan thought that such tactics would not be revealed to the world she was lacking sadly in diplomatic perspicacity, or, being revealed, that they would not seriously affect her standing among the nations, then she is woefully wanting in judgment.

#### Obata Carrying Out Expected Role

That Mr. Obata was the chosen instrument of the militarists in Japan to put the screw on China is quite in accordance with the expectations when his appointment was announced but if the Japanese Government had not been shackled by a military despotism his appointment would never have been made. If free now this policy should be renounced for there is an enlightened and progressive section of the Japanese Government whose bonafides are unquestioned and it is no less regrettable for Japan than for the peace of the world that this sound element is still tied to the wheels of the military chariot seeking the destruction of China and is forced to countenance a policy it candidly disliked and condemns. It is therefore no less deplorable that this, the last and greatest Japanese diplomatic blunder, is bound to react on this same element as well as on the militarists, who appear determined to force their country outside the League of Nations.

#### Make Threat To Retain

##### Shantung And Kiaochow

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, February 1.—While all the rest of the world has been taking a Lunar holiday, Japanese diplomacy has not been idle, for it is understood that the Japanese Legation here, supported and reinforced by the simultaneous action of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, has been exerting pressure on the Chinese Government to get it to use its authority with C. T. Wang and Wellington Koo to curb their enthusiasm in China's cause at the Paris Conference.

The exact form of the pressure is of course not known, for in this instance, as in the case of the Twenty-one Demands, the most serious consequences to China have been threatened, if anything of the matter is allowed to leak out. It is understood, however, in foreign circles that the Japanese authorities have placed before the Chinese the alternative of yielding gracefully on this matter and instructing their representatives in Paris practically to be guided in all they do by the Japanese representatives, or taking the consequences of their obstinacy in the form of the permanent retention of Kiaochow and Shantung by Japan. Japan would justify this by the propriety of Shantung to Japan, which makes it necessary for her to have the province in order to protect herself from some undefined menace in the same way that it was necessary to incorporate Korea in the Japanese Empire. The Japanese are stated to have gone even further than this, namely, in an unofficial sort of way to have intimated that unless the activities of Messrs. Wang and Koo, which are described as "seriously embarrassing" the Japanese, and "placing them in a false light before the world," are restrained, there will be some sort of military intervention. Japan Making Great Bluff

A good deal of this, of course, is bluff, but the Japanese managed to bluff in 1915 and they are hoping that their bluff will not be called this time. There was, as I have recorded, a distinct change of sentiment in the highest Chinese circles a few days ago. The old fear of Japan had largely gone, and a general feeling was abroad that Japan was a spent force so far as China was concerned. This feeling prevailed in spite of the fact that Japan had unaccountably become one of the Big Five. Now there has been another change of sentiment. Japan, as one of the Big Five, it is feared, will control the movements of the "steam roller," and this may mean the flattening out of China in a way that China will not like. There is a very subtle propaganda being carried on by the Japanese the intention of which is to impress the Chinese with the idea that America and Great Britain are only the friends of China for their own ends, while Japan is really interested in China's material, moral and spiritual welfare. This idea is being spread everywhere, by all kinds of agents, and it is as seed falling into well prepared ground. It is the old game of "Codlin's your friend, not Short."

#### Choose Opportune Time

It says a good deal for the astuteness of Japanese diplomacy that the exact moment chosen for the exercise of this pressure should be just when the Chinese newspapers are having a holiday of several days' duration, and cannot air the matter in the way that

would otherwise be possible, and so the responsibility of killing this pressure by kindness, in the form of the most candid criticism possible from Japan's best friends, falls upon the foreign newspapers. The absence of press support for resistance to the Japanese demands may leave the Peking Government less strong to resist than would otherwise be the case, and there are many Chinese, who in spite of the black looks of the Japanese authorities know pretty well what is going on, who fear that the Peking Government may be foolish enough to send to Paris instructions that will cut the ground from under the feet of the Chinese delegates.

There is one ground for hope, however, and that is that the Foreign Powers have practically recognized the Shanghai Conference as the acting executive committee of the Republic of China, and if this body meets at once and endorses by some public declaration or act the policy that has been already adopted by Messrs. Wang and Koo, Japan may find it wiser and more to her interests to subside.

#### Obata In Interview Denies Using Threat; Only Friendly Visit

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 4.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Obata, interviewed this morning the correspondents representing Reuter's Agency, the Associated Press, Millard's Review, the North China Daily News, THE CHINA PRESS and the North China Star, said that he merely went to the Waichiaopu in a friendly way, as the result of a telegram from the Japanese Delegation in Paris instructing him to bring to the notice of the Chinese Government the fact that the Chinese delegates had promised to disclose to the Peace Conference certain secret documents referring to Shantung and other matters which, in accordance with diplomatic usage, should only be disclosed by mutual agreement. He had received no communication from Tokyo concerning the matter, did not know whether Tokyo had approached the Chinese Minister on the subject. He made no threats of military measures if assurances that the documents would not be disclosed were not given, he never referred to Great Britain or the internal troubles in Great Britain and he had not threatened to bring financial pressure on China. The Chinese Vice-Minister at the Waichiaopu had not replied. Mr. Obata believed the matter had been referred to the other Allied Legations.

Asked what would be the position if China requested the Japanese to agree to publication and the Japanese refused, Mr. Obata said that Japan did not object to the publication of the documents. The question was merely one of procedure.

Asked what the documents were, Mr. Obata said that he did not know.

Asked whether Japan would agree to the publication of the Arms Contract of 1918, the Sino-Japanese Military Convention of 1918 and the Shantung Railway Agreement of 1919, which was signed in Tokyo, Mr. Obata said that they could be disclosed if necessary.

He did not think it necessary that the Shantung Railway Agreement should be ratified. Asked whether it was not usual for a plenipotentiary to secure ratification by his Government of an agreement containing political considerations, Mr. Obata said that he believed it was.

but the Shantung Railway Agreement did not contain such.

Reverting to the Peace Conference, Mr. Obata thought it would be necessary to disclose to the Peace Conference all documents bearing on the subjects under discussion there.

Replying to questions, the Japanese Minister said that there was nothing in his visit to the Waichiaopu to terrify the Chinese and he did not understand their alarm; it was very queer. He did not know whether Tokyo had approached the Chinese Minister in this matter. There was nothing very unusual in a Minister receiving and acting on instructions from a delegation elsewhere without reference to his Home Government. Such a matter depended on the discretion of the Minister concerned. It was not true that Japan is making a military demonstration in Manchuria or that the Consul-General in Mukden is urging the Military Governor, Chang Tao-fu, to bring pressure on the Central Government with a view to securing the adoption of the Japanese point of view. No arrangement had been made with the Chinese Government since the 1915 Agreement relating to Tientsin.

Asked whether, in the event of China refusing to instruct her delegates not to present secret documents to the Peace Conference or ignoring his visit to the Waichiaopu by not answering at all, a serious situation would arise for China, the Japanese Minister said, "Not at all." Asked whether Japan in such circumstances intended to exact a penalty or pressure on China in any way, Mr. Obata said, "No. If China does not comply it cannot be helped."

#### Powers Must Retain Sovereignty—Asquith

##### League Of Nations Cannot Deprive Of Complete Control Over Own Affairs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 1.—Mr. Asquith, speaking in support of the League of Nations at the Albert Hall today, said that any workable scheme must jealously respect the sovereignty of states, great and small, within their own domains and over their own affairs. The world was not going into liquidation and handing over its affairs to a trustee. Self-determination and self-development must continue to be the only road to liberty and progress, and no State must be called upon to sacrifice its personality. Subject to those conditions the League should be recognised as the ultimate controlling authority for international compacts and disputes. Mr. Asquith referred in approving terms to what General Smuts had said regarding the control of munitions and expressed the opinion that the moral and economic weapons of the League would prove more serviceable than the exercise of force. He emphasised the importance of the League in the social upheaval after the war.

#### ORDER TIENTSIN GERMANS TO PREPARE TO LEAVE

##### Notified Departure Will Be Feb. 23 On American Boats, Is Report

Tientsin Germans have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave that city for repatriation to Germany about the 23rd or 25th of this month, according to the North China Star, which also states that enemy subjects will be taken home in four American ships, probably Pacific Mail boats or steamers of the United States Shipping Board.

No definite instructions regarding the deportation have been received here as yet, it was authoritatively stated yesterday and the local office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have received no word regarding use of their ships. Neither has the company any information as to the early arrival of any of the Shipping Board fleet which could be devoted to the enemy transport work. It is not expected that any of the Pacific Mail line is acting as agents will arrive here in time to be used for this purpose, it was stated by the office here.

The latest information received here is to the effect that the enemy subjects will leave about March 1 and the preliminary work, such as the compiling of the lists of names, is well in hand.

#### WILSON MAKES SPEECH TO FRENCH DEPUTIES

##### President Is Guest Of Chamber, With Poincare Also Present

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukazi). On Monday afternoon the President of the United States was received in the Chamber of Deputies in the presence of President Poincare. Speeches were made by M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and by President Wilson.

#### CHINWANGTAO HARBOR FROZEN, DELAYING SHIPS

##### Ten Feet Of Ice On Bar Forces Haiho Icebreakers To Return To Tangku

The harbor at Chinwangtao is frozen and two Haiho icebreakers attempting to open the channel Saturday were obliged to turn back to Tangku as they were unable to get outside the bar which is covered with ten feet of ice.

The Kaian Mining Administration has notified ships that access to the harbor is possible if a course is taken along the Kwangtung and Liaotung Coast, sailing north of the Liao River before attempting to cross the gulf.

The Kirihama Maru is frozen in the ice between Lighthouse Point and East Cliff. Lighthouse Point is designated on British charts at Rocky Point.

Eighteen boats were overdue at Chinwangtao last Saturday.

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## Father Time Beams Benevolently

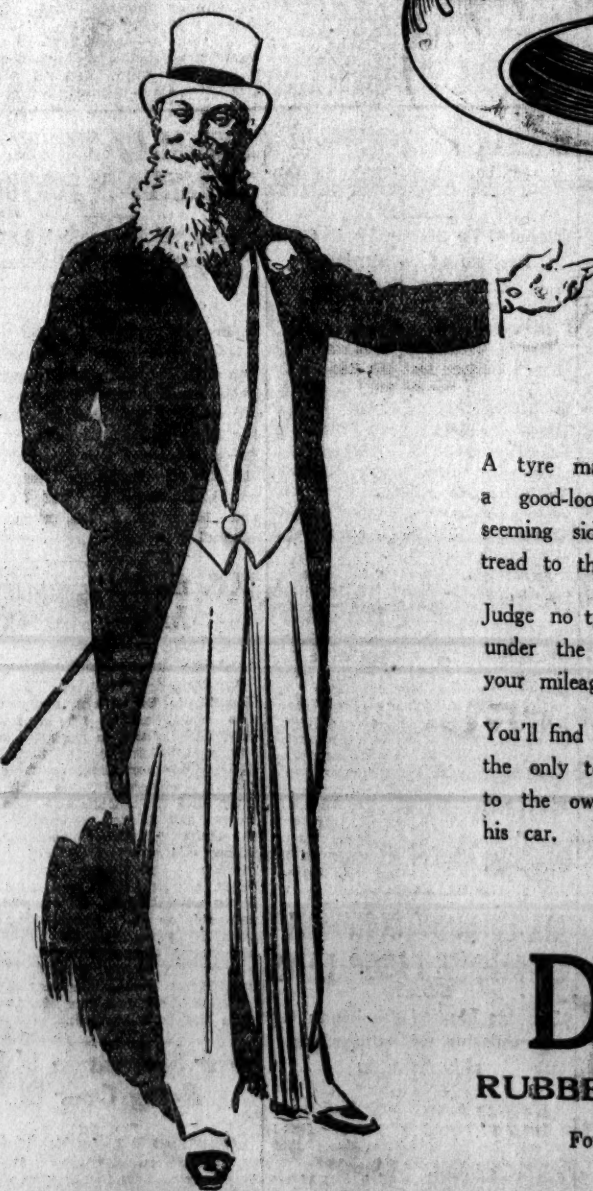
The youth in whom the GODS delight is he who, in a world of foolish allurements, CAN TRAVEL WITHOUT BLINKERS—

Who is strong enough to look squarely AT unnecessary things, AND DO WITHOUT them—

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# PEKING, 'BROKE' AGAIN, NIBBLES AT LOAN BAIT

Fears Expressed It May Incur  
Another Big Debt To  
Japan

(From Our Own Correspondent)  
Peking, January 31.—In spite of the fact that the Government has recently had a very handsome sum from the Allied Legations in the way of released Customs funds, there is a very great shortage in the Government treasury, and this shortage is putting a great temptation in the way both of the Government and of certain Japanese financiers. The situation is so desperate that there is very great danger lest in its difficulties the Government, or rather the men behind the Government who have done so well in negotiating loans with Japanese financiers, may cast discretion to the winds and take a fatal plunge into the depths of a huge new Japanese debt.

The situation can be saved, if it is taken in hand in time, but there is very little time. Every day sees the Government's difficulties grow, and the absolute necessity for obtaining money from somewhere may very shortly become so imperative as to brook no further temporizing. It is suggested that there are two steps essential to prevent the contracting of loans that will fatally bind China to the less scrupulous financiers in Japan, in spite of the Japanese Government's admonitions. The first step is the early meeting of the Conference, and the second is a large loan from the Allied Powers; and it is suggested that the second is contingent solely on the first. If and so long as the Conference does not meet, it is understood, no money from Allied sources, except uncontrollable Japanese sources, can be expected.

While there is general approval of the principle "No peace, no payment," it is felt here that the Allied Governments ought in their own interests to do something to relieve the present situation. An advance on the prospective reorganization loan, granted under as stringent terms as they chose to dictate, might, probably would, be effective. It might even be necessary to make arrangements for a portion to be handed over to the South, under equally stringent conditions, as there is reason to believe that the South is making no bones about resorting to unauthorized Japanese loans. It is specifically reported, and the report has more than credence in responsible foreign circles, that within the past few weeks the South has effected a loan of \$10,000,000, half in cash and half in arms and ammunition, with less responsible Japanese, the financial accommodation being rendered necessary by the approaching settling day, and the material accommodation being desired to enable the South to continue its operations in the field and thus maintain a show of strength at the Conference.

Nobody blames the South for getting money wherever it can, especially as it is understood that the South will not have to pay back the borrowed sums, but will saddle the Government with the responsibility when peace is assured; but the great danger is that the Government may go and do likewise on a much larger scale. It is unfortunately believed here that, however sincere the Japanese Government was a few weeks ago when it admonished its financiers not to enter into financial contracts in China and Siberia without the cognisance of their authorities, the admonition has been very largely a dead letter; that the ease with which such contracts are still made in Canton would not be much reduced here; and that if the Government is driven to desperation, and it is very close to that now, it may suddenly find itself in hands whose scrupulousness is not above reproach, and from which it would be exceedingly difficult even for the Allied Powers to effect a rescue.

## News Brevities

Miss Laura White will address the Shanghai Women's Temperance Union tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Union Church lecture hall on the subject "Some Truths About Alcohol." All interested are invited to attend the meeting.

Fire broke out in the smoking room of Mr. L. M. Beylagh's residence, 521 Rue Hatard, at about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The damage was confined to a small area.

Indications that trans-Pacific freight rates are due for a still further decline, are contained in a letter received by a Manila business house from a New York concern quoting a steamer rate of \$17 to \$18 a ton on shipments from San Francisco during June and July.

Count L. Jezewski was among the passengers who left for San Francisco Monday on the Siberia Maru.

Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Marsh arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong Monday.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha will run steamers to Antwerp if a sufficient number of passengers request bookings and freight is offered. The port is now open.

Mr. Feng Kuo-hsun, until recently Commissioner of Opium Prohibition at Shanghai, has tendered his resignation as Salt Commissioner of Fukien, according to the Chinese press.

Handsome posters and wall calendars have been received from Messrs. Gordon and Co., the Japan-China Steamship Company, and the Eastern Trading Co.

The London Conference has decided to allow the Osaka Shosen Kaisha as a member of the European Conference. The Company's European line will run monthly service calling at Shanghai with the following steamers: Borneo Maru, Celebes Maru, Aps Maru and Andes Maru. Another steamer is now under construction.

An American soldier, Manuel Neumier, bandsman of the 13th Infantry, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment September 4, 1917, by the Nagasaki District Court, has been provisionally released and turned over to the United States Consul. Neumier was convicted of causing the death of a Japanese tradesman following a drunken row.

## COMMISSION TO FIX GUILT FOR WAR MEETS

Procedure Outlined At First  
Session And Lansing Nominated  
As Chairman

(French Wireless)  
Paris, February 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The first meeting of the Commission concerning the responsibilities of the war took place on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

M. Andre Tardieu, a French delegate, made an eloquent speech in which he said, notably:

"We want to establish peace, a peace that will last, a peace which will carry its own guarantee. How could we remain deaf to the appeal which comes to us from the graves for the punishment of the guilty and for the protection of humanity against a repetition of the crime?"

"When your work has been accomplished, a new era will be born and the League of Nations ought to see that its dawn is illuminated by the rays of Justice. This task is just and difficult. It seems to me that it comprises three principal parts. First, the study of facts which by the testimony of witnesses will establish the accusations against those guilty of premeditation, the violation of treaties, against the rights of peoples and against the laws of war. Then, the crimes having been classified, the investigation of the responsibilities, which will stand out from the facts themselves. Finally, the fixing of rules according to which the matters on which we are agreed shall be defined and awarded."

In conclusion M. Tardieu proposed that the permanent presidency of the Commission should be conferred on Mr. Robert Lansing, the American Secretary of State.

# EPIDEMIC IN SHANSI MAY NOT BE PLAGUE

Governor And Officials Of Province  
Are Due Credit For  
Checking It

(China Press Correspondence)  
Fenchow, Shansi, January 26.—Upon Dr. Watson's arrival at Linhsien, Shansi, after leaving Fenchow (as reported in my letter of the 16th, instant), he telephoned us that he could make no definite report as to the nature of the disease in the mountains to the west of the city until he could personally make an investigation. He assured us, however, that the disease had been successfully hemmed in by the local official with the aid of the military and that little apprehension need be felt for the rest of the Province.

Dr. Watson left Linhsien for the infected villages on Tuesday, January 21, and last night we first received word from him upon his return to the city of Linhsien. During his four days in the villages he found most of the dead had been properly buried by the Chinese who had preceded him and he assisted in the burial of only four bodies. From these he took specimens of the sputum and blood which had flowed from their mouths at death. The symptoms of the disease were the exact counterpart of plague, but microscopic examination of the sputum failed to reveal the plague bacillus. This fact cannot be taken, however, as positive proof that the disease is not plague, though Dr. Watson is inclined to the belief that it is not pneumonic plague, for the specimens of sputum were all taken from bodies not only dead but partly frozen.

That the outbreak of this disease was most serious, however, cannot be doubted, and whether it was plague or not is of no immediate practical concern. Practically all exposed to the disease took it, all who took it died and within a few days. One whole village was practically wiped out and it is to the credit of local and provincial authorities that the disease did not reach the magnitude of the plague epidemic of last year. The worth of such men as the Governor of this Province and his lieutenants should be recognized throughout the country.

# Chinese Liquid Eggs Called Unhealthful

London Food Inspector Suggests  
They Be Shipped Dried  
Instead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 27.—The Chief Food Inspector points out that the use of hordicised liquid eggs from China is open to very serious objection from the point of view of the health of the consumer and suggests that the eggs might be shipped dried.

# Two Chinese Dead From Charcoal Gas

Office Boy And Godown Coolie  
Suffocated In Office Of New  
Ezra Building

Two Chinese were asphyxiated Monday night by gas from a charcoal stove in a small room off the general office of the Kuhn, Sholl, Kalsha, on the fourth floor of the new Ezra building, 4 Ezra Road. The bodies were found yesterday morning when a clerk opened the offices at nine o'clock.

All doors and windows were closed and the police believe that the fumes from the stove gradually overcame the two employees while they were sleeping.

The dead Chinese are Zeh Zung-kau, 12 years, an office boy, and Zung Wen-sai, aged 30, godown coolie. They were last seen alive on Monday afternoon.

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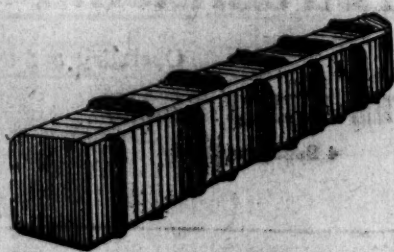
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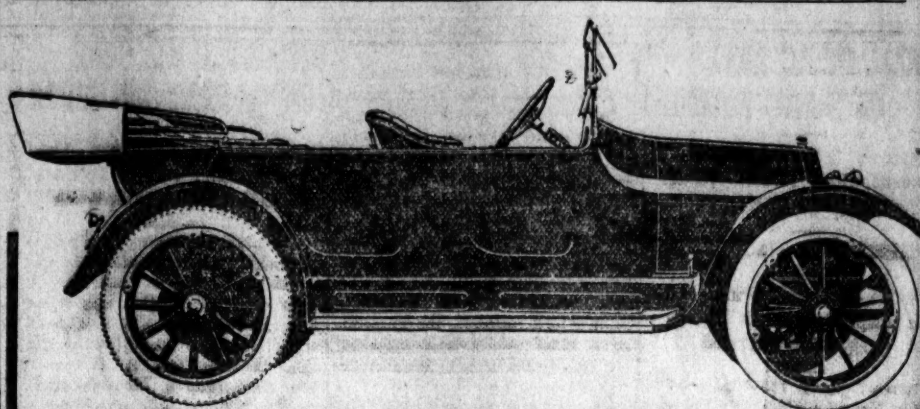
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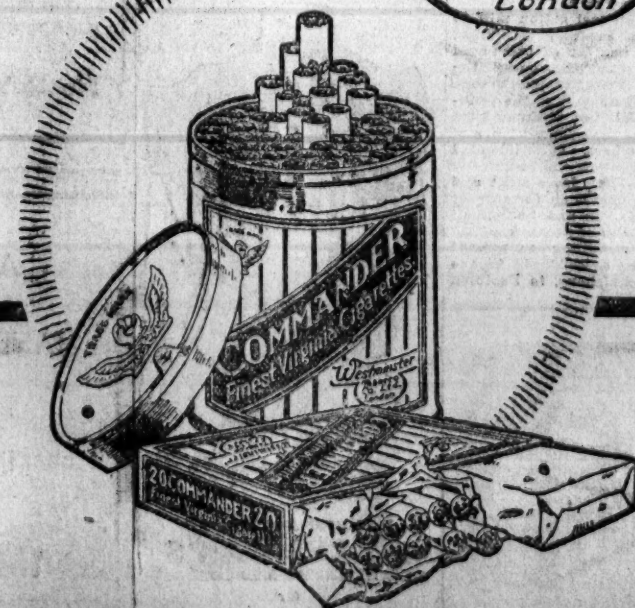
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supreme in it's power to  
satisfy the most fastidious  
smokers. It is a mild,  
pleasing cigarette made  
in a "Super Size"....

"Commander must be  
smoked to be appreciated"

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Tobacco  
Co. Ltd.  
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## BURIAL OF ACTRESS GETS INTO POLITICS

Japanese Seiyukai Party, In Caucus, Have Heated Debate Over Disposal Of Her Ashes

### COMPROMISE SUGGESTED

How To Be United While Apart Is Explained, With Everybody Well Satisfied

Tokio, January 15.—The question of the disposition of the ashes of Miss Sumako Matsui, who died by her own hand in the expectation of having her remains laid beside those of her departed lover, Professor Shimamura, has now got into politics.

The Seiyukai Party, at an informal gathering of some of its members on Monday evening, practically suspended the regular business and devoted long hours in discussing the issue.

One member contended, by way of a passing remark, that the ashes of Sumako should not be buried in the same grave with Professor Shimamura, to which an exception was immediately taken and the debate was on. The objector maintained that Sumako was the real wife of Professor Shimamura, according to the advanced ideas of the day, despite the claim of the so-called Mrs. Shimamura to be the legal wife. Therefore, Sumako's dying wishes should by all means be satisfied.

"Dangerous thought!" burst out an older member of the party, who could not sit still while such new-fangled ideas were being preached in a gathering of the party now in power. "Such heterodox doctrine should be discouraged. Such proposals will undermine the moral sense of propriety of the Japanese people. Sumako's ashes must be buried somewhere else than in the Shimamura family plot, both to do justice to Mrs. Shimamura and to save the morals of the people."

This started the whole gathering off into a turbulent war of words, each member talking on his own responsibility to another, without anyone listening to anyone else. Finally a leader of men, a political genius, adept at compromising, who believes compromise to be the logical way to settle any political or other disputes, advanced a solution.

The idea of burying the ashes of Sumako in the same grave with Professor Shimamura is objected to, he agreed, whereas her dying wishes must be complied with somehow or other. Under these diverse circumstances, he said, it would be a capital idea to dig a separate grave for Sumako somewhere in the neighborhood of the Professor's grave, with a tunnel which will communicate between the two graves. Thus, although in separate burial places, the souls could rest conveniently. When a motion to that effect was made it was seconded by all the members, with acclamation, and the motion was unanimously carried.

When the report of the decision of the Seiyukai on the Sumako burial question was made at a club meeting later on, the Seiyukai members were denounced for their levity, because of their light-hearted disposal of a tragic affair. The question at issue is a serious one, it was contended. But a Seiyukai member of the Diet, present at the club meeting to report the Seiyukai decision, announced that any petition which may be made in the Diet regarding the issue will be received by himself, as he has been chosen a member of the committee on petitions.

### Local Chinese Plan Big New Cotton Mill

Million Tael Plant To Be Established In Pootung

A new million tael cotton mill to be located in Pootung is being planned by a number of prominent Shanghai merchants. Among the local Chinese interested are Messrs. Chu Pao-san, president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Yu Yeh-ching, Tsao Chen-hsun and a number of others. It is intended that the new venture shall be partly opened to public investment and shares will be placed on the market through the Nantao and Settlement Chinese Chambers of Commerce.

The plant, according to present plans, will be established in the village of Peichafeng, in Pootung.



### 'A Pair Of Silk Stockings'

"A Pair of Silk Stockings," a not too unreasonable farce with plenty of real comedy lines, was presented at the Lyceum Theater last night by Charles Howitt and A. Phillips' Company. The comedy gave Mr. Howitt a chance to carry the production and he did, aided by Lillian Stanbridge as Lady Penelope Gower. Mr. Howitt played Sam Thornhill, a partner to a romance, the plausibility of which was at times extended, but Mr. Howitt played the part excellently.

The party of the second part in the romance was Gertrude F. Godart as Molly Thornhill, Sam's nearly-divorced wife who returned to her happy home after a good first act, a poor second and an excellent third that sent the audience home better pleased than they have been with any of the previous productions given by the Company.

The second act dragged. Thornhill, when captured as a "burglar" after attempting to gain an audience with his newly-lost wife in the room she occupied for the night, did not put up much of a struggle when he was tied with the pair of silk stockings that figure in the title. H. B. Waring, as Captain Bagnal, made impossible love under the circumstances, and the girl to whom he was engaged, Miss Maude Edwards, as Pamela Bristowe, did not appear too pained upon finding Captain Bagnal in Mrs. Thornhill's room.

Miss Godart was better in the other two acts and so was Mr. Waring.

To Mr. Howitt and Miss Stanbridge go the bulk of the praise for the success of the production. Both were excellent in their comedy parts. Olive Stevens as Irene Maitland played a difficult part with ease and the minor parts were not of sufficient consequence to have any influence on the play with the exception of that taken by Walter Vincent. As the Justice of the Peace he was dignified and fustled as the occasion demanded and the part was admirably carried.

The farce pleased the house that braved the cold outside and the cold of the theater and the great comedy lines kept the audience roaring. Furs and heavy overcoats were popular and the few that stood the first act in evening clothes appeared at the beginning of the second with said furs and overcoats.

Tonight the company will stage "The Story of the Rosary."

### Unclaimed Telegrams

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. January:  
6—Hongkong Bankokoh; Singapore.  
8—Yihung, Najdah; Shamen.  
9—Tantant Universal, Utopia; Manila.  
13—Yututiao, c/o Sultong; Manila.  
14—Yhangyipee; Hongkong.  
15—Bloomfield, c/o Yomoveta; Paris.  
16—Chengsonkee; Swatow.  
16—Captain Mesney, Jardine Skinner; Karachi.  
16—Tecksoon, Yanghong; Swatow.  
17—Sietsingsong, Chez Doumer Hospital; Saigon.  
18—Gow; Hongkong.  
22—Narsingha; Calcutta Sub.  
23—Shun Hong; Swatow.  
23—Chunpo, Burkill Road; Hongkong.  
23—Chunghong, Merk Manslew-khong; Batavia.  
23—Kooyick; Manila.  
25—Falyuen; Swatow.  
25—Newcome, Bubbling Well Road; Perim.  
28—Fukien Bank; New York.  
28—Marhapoon; Swatow.  
28—Chingmowoo; Swatow.  
28—Tianghoeshun, Thlapoththen; Soerabala.  
29—Shunhing, Honan Road; Hongkong.  
30—Marhapoon; Swatow.  
31—Lingchiukang, c/o La Universato, Utopia; Toboall.  
31—Shunhing, Tintong Road; Hongkong.  
31—Lustenzai, Sikawei; Newcastle-on-tyne.  
31—Mr. E. A. H. Young, 22 South Szechuen Road; Ardrossan.

### A NEW SHIPMENT OF ARROW SHIRTS & COLLARS



HAS JUST ARRIVED AT SILBERMAN'S ARROW SHIRTS AND COLLARS for DAY AND DRESS WEAR QUARTER SIZES IN STOCK

## DELEGATES ARE HERE FROM NORTH AND SOUTH

Preliminary Discussions Held And Formal Peace Conference May Open Next Week

The entire Southern delegation to the internal peace conference is now in Shanghai, the last one arriving here yesterday. The majority of the Northern delegates are also here. Seven of these came to Shanghai from Nanking Monday to consult Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Southern Chief Delegate, whom they interviewed yesterday noon. Although no definite announcement has yet been made as to the time and the place of the sessions, it is learned that the initial session may be held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road, February 12 on the occasion of China's National Holiday. The Southern delegation will entertain the Northern delegates at dinner this evening at 7 o'clock at the Palace Hotel. The function is absolutely of a social nature.

Besides Mr. Tang, the Southern delegation consists of ten other representatives, including Messrs. Chiang Shih-chao, Fang Yin-yi, Hu Han-min, Kuo Chung-shen, Li Su-yang, Yao Ming-wan, Liu Kwag-ii, Wang Pail-chun, Miao Chia-shou and Tseng Yen.

A few notes were informally exchanged during the New Year Holidays between Mr. Tang and Mr. Chu Chi-chien, the Northern head delegate. In one of these, Mr. Chu suggested the observation of four rules at the peace parley, which Mr. Tang flatly refused to recognize. The rules are that the issues to be discussed should be arranged by the chief delegates of the two sides and then placed before the conference; that the chief delegates only are to have a voice at the sessions, but they may authorize some other delegate to have the platform to address the congregation on certain issues; that whenever investigations are considered necessary by the chief delegates on certain questions, the representatives on both sides may participate in the investigation and that the sessions shall not be open to the public, but certain decisions of the conference may be published.

In rejecting the suggestion of Mr. Chu when the seven Northern representatives called on him at his residence yesterday, Mr. Tang Shao-yi stated if more than one delegate on each side is allowed to speak, he feared that there would be considerable filibustering and the conference would be endless. He pointed out that the difference between the chief delegate and the other delegates was that the former should be the spokesman of the entire delegation and should have the power to sign the pact.

The Northern delegates telegraphed the report of the minutes of the meeting yesterday to Mr. Chu Chi-chien, their leader in Nanking.

## RED CROSS AT CHEFOO RUSHES RELIEF WORK

Clothes For Siberian Children Turned Out Twelve Days After Being Requested

China Press Correspondence  
Chefoo, January 23.—In response to an appeal from the Central Committee at Shanghai the Chefoo chapter of the American Red Cross undertook the manufacture of cotton wadded children's garments for Siberian relief work to the full extent of their financial resources. The appeal was received on January 12 and in spite of the fact that the chapter has no permanent workrooms the actual work on the garments was started on January 15. The interval was necessary for the purchase of materials such as cloth, cotton, buttons, thread, braid, etc., as well as the employment and organization of 135 Chinese women.

Four professional cutters worked day and night and within two days had completed one thousand garments or five hundred complete suits of clothing. The cut cloth and materials were sent to the temporary workrooms on Temple Hill and under the direction of Mrs. Hunter Corbett, Chairman of the Production Committee of the local Chapter, and Miss Helen Elerich, the sewing was rushed to completion within five days or an average of two hundred garments per day. The clothes were made into sizes suitable for children aged 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, respectively, one hundred complete suits for each size.

When completed the lots were forwarded to the Shantung Silk and Lace Co. for packing. Twenty complete suits of one size were packed in each bale and the 25 bales were ready for shipment on January 22, just nine days from the receipt of the appeal from Shanghai. When this shipment goes forward it will be accompanied by an extra bale containing twenty complete suits which were very kindly and generously donated by Mr. Tung Chen-lin and his friends.

With the same shipment the local chapter is forwarding a case of surgical bandages and also a case of knitted garments.

This information should prove of interest to all who have so generously contributed to our local funds. In this connection it might be stated that a small exhibition is being prepared to illustrate the character and extent of the work which has been undertaken and completed by the Chefoo chapter of the American Red Cross during the past year and a half.

The manufacture of pongee silk and waste silk wadded undervests for the troops in Siberia, which were made by the Chefoo chapter of the American Red Cross were completed and despatched to Siberia via Shanghai. The shipment consisted of twenty-four cases containing a total number of 3,250 vests. Manufacture was discontinued before Christmas as our local funds were completely exhausted.

Perhaps the mother cannot nurse her baby any longer. Milk in some form must be given, and there is nothing better than the milk food which for half a century has proven safe and satisfactory, both winter and summer.

## Nestlé's Food

(A complete milk food)

Raw cow's milk, in addition to its obvious dangers, is difficult for the baby to digest.

In Nestlé's Food there is the pure milk of healthy cows.

In the process of preparation the curd is made easier to digest, and there is added just the right amount of sugar and cereal.

It can't sour, spoil or deteriorate.

All that is necessary to prepare the Food for use is

to add a definite amount of cold water and boil. It is simple for the mother or nurse and protects the baby.

When diarrhoea and gastro-intestinal infection become prevalent, the use of Nestlé's Food means safety and protection.

It is very often a solution of the infant feeding problem.

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Best quality at moderate prices.

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## AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB HEARS MUSICAL PROGRAM

Songs Of England, Scotland And  
Ireland Sung At Concert  
Following Meeting

English, Irish and Scotch songs comprised a delightful musical program for the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe yesterday afternoon. Professor Zalsman, Mrs. Isherwood and Mrs. F. D. Drake contributed numbers and Mrs. Zalsman, Mrs. Armistead and Mrs. Darrell Drake were the accompanists. The program followed tea, Mrs. Robert Clark and Mrs. J. J. Brennenman acting as hostesses.

The program follows:

### Part I

- English Songs
- a. Bid Me Discourse Sir Henry Bishop
  - b. The Lass With The Delicate Air Arne
  2. a. I Attempt From Love's Sickness Purcell
  - b. Nymphs and Shepherds Purcell

### Part II

- Irish Songs
- a. The Low Backed Car Samuel Lover
  - b. The Pretty Maid Milking Her Cow Folk Song
  - c. Kathleen Mavourneen Crouch
  - d. Irish Love Song Margaret Ruthven Lang

### Part III

- Scotch Songs
1. a. Robin Adair
  - b. Annie Laurie Lady Scott
  - c. Coming through the Rye Men Must Work and Women Must Weep
  2. a. Mary Richardson
  - b. Turn Ye To Me Old Scotch

Accompanists — Mrs. Armistead, Mrs. Darrell Drake and Mrs. Zalsman.

A short business meeting of the club was held. Mrs. W. H. Lunt, the president, paid a tribute to the memory of Mrs. George Ashton Fitch, one of the most active members of the organization. Mrs. Lunt spoke with feeling of the loss sustained by the club in the death of Mrs. Fitch, of her splendid work as chairman of the Literary Department for two years and of the interest Mrs. Fitch took in all club affairs.

"Mrs. Fitch was an inspiration to old and new members; she had the interest of the club at heart and her loss is one that is deeply regretted," said Mrs. Lunt.

The members stood in silent tribute to Mrs. Fitch.

The following were admitted as members: Mrs. A. B. Lane, Mrs. Kirk Corkery, Mrs. E. M. Van Vergen, Mrs. Maurice T. Price, Mrs. A. D. Stewart, Mrs. Walter Melville, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Brinkley and Misses L. C. Steinemann and A. Stiles.

Mrs. Charles L. Boynton announced that members could obtain

photographs of the Christmas party given for the children.

Mrs. Herbert Webb requested all members who have made pledges to the Stevens Library Fund to turn in their contributions.

Saturday afternoon there will be an open meeting of the Literary Department. Professor D. Y. Lin, professor of forestry at the University of Nanking, will deliver an address on "The Results of Forestry in China." The meeting will be held at the Carlton and will start at 4:30 o'clock. Mrs. Guy Stockton will preside.

## CHINESE OFFICIALS KILLED IN WASHINGTON

Dr. T. T. Wong, Educational  
Director, And Two Secretaries,  
Murdered, Says Telegram

A telegram received here Monday by the family of Mr. Theodore T. Wong, the Chinese Educational Director at Washington, D.C., stated that Mr. Wong and his two Chinese secretaries had been murdered at the American capital. Details of the tragedy, however, were lacking.

Members of the family denied that Mr. Wong had any personal enemies and the reported slaying of the two secretaries makes the case more mysterious.

Mrs. T. T. Wong, who is very much interested in Y.W.C.A. work, is at present in Shanghai. Mr. Wong had a large circle of friends in Shanghai as well as elsewhere, being a brother-in-law of Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott and a brother of Dr. A. M. Wong.

Mr. Wong was 45 years old. He received his preliminary education at St. John's University and took his bachelor's degree at the University of Virginia in 1897. After teaching in various schools in China, he received his appointment as educational director of Chinese students in America in 1911 shortly before the establishment of the Republic. He visited Shanghai last year during a short furlough.

## SHELL TRAIN EXPLOSION CAUSES DEATH OF 64

Sixty Victims Of Disaster At  
Longwy Are German  
Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Brussels, February 1.—Owing to a soldier accidentally dropping a shell a munition train has exploded between Aubange and Longwy. Sixty-four men, including sixty German prisoners of war, were killed and a large number injured.

## U.S. TRANSPORT GIVEN UP (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 2.—The American transport Narragansett has been abandoned.

## HOPE TO START PROGRAM AT KIANGWAN TODAY

Continued Frost Causes Further  
Postponement Of Race  
Meeting Yesterday

The frost of Monday night and consequent flinty condition of the track caused a further postponement of the Kiangwan races yesterday. A considerable crowd had gathered at the course, including jockeys and owners, and it was not until noon that the Stewards definitely decided that conditions would not permit the race to be carried out.

It is hoped that the ground will be soft enough to permit the program to be started today and the plan is to begin at noon, no tiffin interval to be provided for. Mr. Charles Shepherd of Shepherd's Cafe announces that for the benefit of those attending tomorrow tiffin will be provided from 11 a.m. until 2:30 p.m.

## Shanghai Revolver Club

The January revolver competition for the Expert's medal and bar closed Sunday. The Expert's bar was won by Mr. S. B. Stevenson, American Co. S.V.C. with the excellent score of 180. He will compete in future competition with the Expert Specials. In the Marksman's Class, Mr. A. R. Fullerton (Butterfield and Swire) won the Expert's medal and will compete with the Experts in future competitions. Conditions of competition were 5 shots at 15 yards (left hand), 5 shots at 20 yards (either hand) and 10 shots at 25 yards (either hand); Expert's Special Class to fire 5 shots left and 5 shots right hand at 25 yards instead of 10 shots either hand. Time limit for firing 20 shots: 5 minutes. Targets with 2-inch inner and 4-inch outer bulls eye used. Following are the scores:

Experts Special Class:	Score.	Time.
I. D. Stewart	175	4:00
Experts Class:		
S. B. Stevenson	180	3:50
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	177	4:00
L. Kadourie	165	4:40
Bar and spoon.		
Marksman's Class:		
A. R. Fullerton	172	4:50
E. Moller	164	2:50
T. C. Huthen	157	4:00
C. H. Ryde	156	4:00
Mrs. C. H. Ryde	155	4:00
Mrs. E. Moller	153	4:00
A. B. Campbell	139	4:00
* Medal.		

Score of 180 in Experts Class silver spoon.

H. P. S. 200.  
Preliminary Competition: (10 shots at 15 yards; 10 shots at 20 yards, either hand. No time limit; 150 points for marksman).  
H. T. Hancock ..... 166\*  
T. C. Britton ..... 160\*  
M. O. Liddell ..... 157\*  
\* Marksman's Class in future competitions.

## Shanghai Harriers' Club

Training Run This Evening  
The Shanghai Harriers will have a training run this evening, beginning at 8:15 o'clock, on the Hongkew Park track. Prospective contenders in the Defense Forces race, to be staged February 22, are cordially invited to turn up and join in the practice.

## Paci Concert Tonight

Signor Mario Paci, Italian pianist, will give his first concert at the Olympic Theater tonight. An attractive program has been announced including compositions by Liszt, Debussy, Scambati, Chopin and Beethoven. The numbers chosen give the artist an opportunity to demonstrate a wide range of ability.

The program follows:

1. Beethoven, Sonata C major Op. 53.
  - (a) Allegro con brio
  - (b) Introduzione: Molto Adagio
  - (c) Rondo: Allegretto Moderato
2. Chopin:
  - (a) Two Preludes: No. 14—No. 15 (The Rain Drop)
  - (b) Berceuse
  - (c) Valse O flat major
  - (d) Fantasia—Impromptu
  - (e) Nocturne C sharp minor Op. 27
  - (f) Scherzo C sharp minor Op. 39

Interval

3. G. Scambati:
  - (a) Nenia (Funeral melody by the ancient Romans)
  - (b) Tocatta
4. C. Debussy:
  - (a) Prelude
  - (b) Clair de lune
  - (c) Jardin sous la pluie
5. Liszt:
  - (a) Nocturne (Dream of Love)
  - (b) Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 12.

## NO NEW YEAR FIRES

But 19 calls have been received by the Shanghai Fire Brigade the present year, the figure establishing a record.

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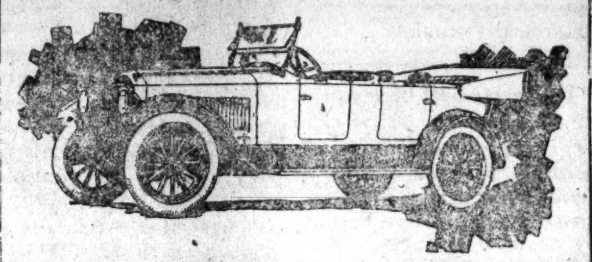


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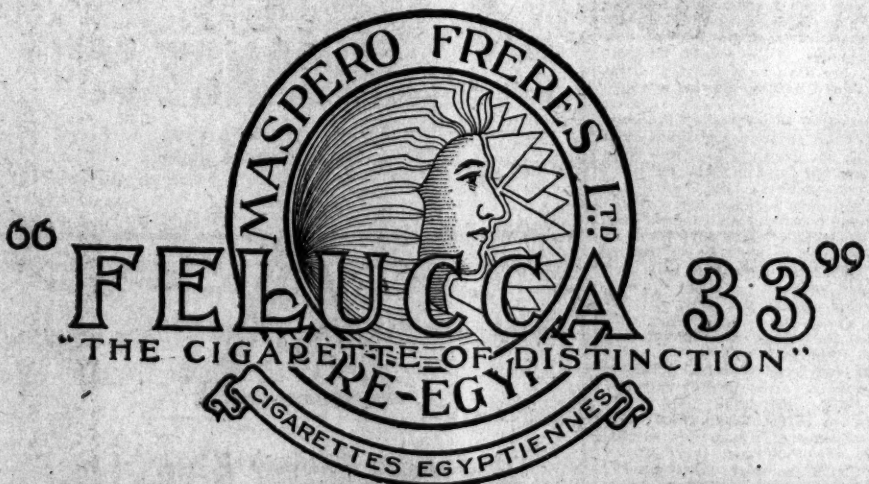
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### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 5, 1919

### The Danger-Spot Of Europe

EVIDENCE is accumulating from many sides to show that the clashing claims of the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs to the Eastern shores of the Adriatic are likely to be the most acute and difficult problem that the Peace Conference will have to solve. Far-sighted European publicists have long looked forward with more or less apprehension to trouble in that quarter, and it seems as though the Bremen Weser Zeitung was not far astray in the prophecy it made in December, 1916, when it wrote: "We do not think we are wrong in regarding the Adriatic question as the surest source of future discord within the ranks of the present Allies." One of the greatest living authorities on the Slav question, Prof. Bernard Pares, of King's College, London, is profoundly uneasy, and in the London New Europe makes a strong appeal to both the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs for moderation. He is quoted in the Literary Digest as follows:

"The relations between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs are one of the pivotal problems of the war, and Italy-Jugo-Slav friendship is a necessary factor in restoring peaceful and ordered conditions in southeastern Europe. But though it has hitherto been possible to make out a case for not probing too deeply the causes which have hampered the attainment of a complete and cordial understanding between the two peoples, it is clear that the moment has now come when only a frank recognition of the facts can save us from disastrous decisions."

The old doctrine of the "balance of power" is responsible for what is now occurring, he tells us, and in an effort to preserve it the Treaty of London in 1915 was made "in an entirely different world which three more years of war have literally blown to fragments." Concerning its provisions he says:

"The root of the whole evil lies in the secret treaty concluded on April 26, 1915, by Great Britain, France, and Russia with Italy. The main lines of this iniquitous arrangement had already leaked out soon after its conclusion, but it was not until the Bolsheviks obtained control in Petrograd that the actual text of the treaty became known; and to this day only two British newspapers—the Manchester Guardian and The New Europe—have dared to acquaint their readers with its sacred contents. The territorial concessions thus secured by Italy include, not merely southern Tyrol to the Brenner, Gorizia, Trieste, the lize of the Julian Alps to near Fiume, and the whole of Istria (with the islands of Lussin and Cherso), but also the whole of northern Dalmatia, including Zara, Sebenico, and their hinterland, and even the southern islands of Lissa, Lesina, Curzola, and Meleda. This involves the annexation of nearly three-quarters of a million Slovenes and Croats, living in compact masses and with a keenly developed national consciousness."

"The blame for this treaty does not rest with Italy alone," he remarks; "it is shared equally by France, Britain, and Tsarist Russia. But while the other three foreign ministers who concluded it have long since fallen, Baron Sonnino still remains at his post and with unflinching stubbornness seeks to hold the Allies to their bond." All Italian opinion, however, does not run with the Foreign Minister, and in a volume entitled "Italia e Jugo-Slavia" published in Florence, a group of Italian publicists have set out to combat the claims which the advanced Nationalists base upon the Treaty of London. Professor Anzilotti thus emphasises the views of the elder statesmen:

"Though Mazzini always claimed Istria and Trieste as Italian, he readily admitted that 'from Fiume along the shores of the Adriatic to the river Bojano on the borders of Albania there stretches a belt of country in which amid the remains of our colonies the Slav element predominates.'"

In the Italian Parliament a disposition has been shown unofficially to get together, and to this end Dr. Trumbic, the president of the Jugo-Slav Committee, and Senator Torre, of the Italian Upper House, drew up, in common with a number of representatives of both countries, a program of reconstruction, racial and political, in southern Europe. Of this Professor Pares remarks:

"The Torre-Trumbic agreement formed the basis of the Congress of Oppressed Austrian Nationalities which met in April in the Roman Capitol, and inaugurated the political campaign of last summer which contributed so materially toward saving the final resistance of the Dual Monarchy. The public indorsement of the agreement by the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, was generally regarded as an acceptance of the principle of revision of the London Convention; and it is an open secret that nowhere was the satisfaction at this changed policy more profound than in official American circles. Mr. Lansing, in his pronouncements in favor of the Czechoslovaks and Jugo-Slavs, is understood to have taken as his basis the Torre-Trumbic resolutions, as publicly indorsed by the Rome Congress. If one thing is certain at the impending Peace Conference, it is that America will decline to ratify or to be bound by the secret Treaty of London, and will express herself in favor of an arrangement following as nearly as possible the lines of ethnographic cleavage and resting upon those principles of mutual respect and friendly give-and-take which are embodied in the Torre-Trumbic resolutions."

But the situation has been made more difficult, in the view of this authority, by the Austrian armistice conditions, which generally followed the lines of the Treaty of London: "The inclusion in the Austro-Hungarian armistice of the territorial line conceded to Italy by the London Convention—a step which has absolutely no military significance in view of the break-up of Austria-Hungary into distinct national units—has not unnaturally been regarded in all Slav circles as the affirmation of Italy's extreme territorial claim. Nor can the Jugo-Slavs be blamed for fearing lest the acceptance of these conditions by the other Allies and by America and their refusal to accede to the Zagreb Government's appeal for recognition are to be construed as an indorsement of that claim. The fact that the Italians have not even rested content with the line assigned to them by the armistice, but have pushed forward into territory to which they have no conceivable claim, has greatly increased the danger of the situation and has led the Zagreb Government to lodge a formal appeal with the Entente, demanding that Italian troops shall be replaced by British, French, and American troops on Jugo-Slav territory, lest Italy should attempt by occupation to create some kind of title of possession."

Leading journals on both sides are now using all their influence in the direction of moderation, particularly the Milan Corriere della Sera and the Rome Tribuna. In the course of a long editorial the latter paper says: "Every Italian must desire mutual friendship and confidence between the two peoples, and for that reason we deplore excessive claims, as, for instance, those over Trieste and Istria made by certain Jugo-Slav committees. Italy is ready to meet all just claims of the Jugo-Slavs, but her good-will is changed to irritation in the face of such unwarranted pretensions. We must ask Mr. Trumbic to speak clearly. We recall the high opinion we formed of him when he was in Rome, but we are disturbed by the news that he has recently made statements regarding the questions at issue between Italy and Jugo-Slavia which are not couched in the terms of

that mutual accommodation which were outlined at the Rome Congress."

On the other side the Hrvatska Drzava of Zagreb—as we must now call the city which we used to know as Agram—writes:

"The Italy-Jugo-Slav difference is becoming more and more pronounced. The request made by the Jugo-Slav Committee for a revision of the London Treaty is supported by America, England, and France. Even in Italy there is a powerful current having the Minister Bissolati, leader of the Socialist reformers, at its head, in favor of an entente with the Jugo-Slavs. The question is indisputably of great importance to us because at all events the national frontier between the Italians and ourselves must be established during the pourparlers of the Peace Conference. The Italians try to fix it as much as possible toward the east, while the Jugo-Slav Committee endeavors to push it back toward the west."

"This combat is the more interesting because the members of the Jugo-Slav Committee who direct it diplomatically as well as in the press are Croats from Dalmatia and Istria, and consequently men who have lived in continual contact with the Italians, becoming imbued with their culture; these are Dr. Trumbic, the Dalmatian Deputy, Dr. Trinaest, the Istrian Deputy, and Dr. Yedlovski, the Dalmatian publicist."

While many of the leading papers in Italy urge moderation, the majority, however, stand out for the full "pound of flesh." This is particularly apparent in the Italian press of North and South America. For example, let us quote the view of the New York Cittadino:

"Italy, in order to hasten and help the triumph of the common cause, consented to compromise with the Jugo-Slavs regarding their rights to the Adriatic Sea. Consequently the United States Government recognized the Czechoslovaks of Bohemia as a belligerent nation and sanctioned the right to freedom of their young Southern brethren, the Jugo-Slavs."

"If Serbia or any other South Slav province separately or together aspire to have a free outlet to the sea, that nobody—and Italy least of all—denies them, for by virtue of the London Treaty they will have at their disposition an open coast of more than four hundred and thirty miles and more ports than they can advantageously use."

"The redemption of Dalmatia and her reintegration into Italy is an act of historical justice of national reparation and political restoration Italy is in favor of a Great Service which shall have her outlet to the sea. But Italy will absolutely not permit Serbia to substitute herself for Austria on the Adriatic, nor permit the triumph of Croatian or Slovene pretensions. That shall not happen, neither tomorrow nor ever."

### Topics In Brief

A few here and there are beginning to wonder whether the league of nations is going to develop into a league of nations.—Kansas City Star.

"Shall we feed Germany and stint ourselves?" asks the Litry Dige. What would you say was the inevitable Answer, off hand?—Chicago Evening Post.

It may interest some of the good people to know that more cigarettes are now sold by the Y.M.C.A. than any other concern in the world.—Los Angeles Times.

It is said that cotton-growing in the barred zone will be permitted next year. But there will be very much more cotton-growing in the no-bar zone.—Houston Post.

A good many people who are worrying themselves wobbly about what is going to become of the nation might help the situation some by getting busy on some job of useful work.—Houston Post.

Most of the European belligerents seem to be agreed on what is coming to the Kaiser. Like the Missouri juror, they all are convinced he should be hanged, after being given a fair trial.—Kansas City Star.

"Bread is being made in the army by the new 'sponge' process," it is announced in Washington. That sounds very much like the way the Huns are trying to get their bread.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

President Wilson has been asked to give aid to the Democratic party in Germany. Apparently the Huns have not heard of the results of his attempt to aid the Democratic party in this country during the recent campaign.—Topeka State Journal.

## Japanese Press Comment

Writes the Asahi: The preliminary Peace Conference is a conference among the Allies alone. But as it is the commencement of the Peace Conference, the editor has something to say at this opportunity. In the first place, the Peace Conference should truly be one to guarantee the peace. As has been pointed out by men like Sydney Low, an Englishman, Cheradame, a Frenchman, and others, international conferences in the past usually ended in formalities such as restoring order and reinstating laws, etc. The Peace Conference this time should be freer than before in discussing matters of interest. The editor illustrates his point by citing historical references to the Vienna Congress of 1815. Because this gathering did not pay proper attention to the questions of nationalism or the principle of liberalism, etc., the Italian war, the Belgian independence war, etc., ensued. As an Austrian professor has said, war being a continuation of group conflicts it cannot be avoided permanently. The duty of the present Peace Conference, however, is to cast far reaching vision to the future, not only in reference to static conditions but also to active conditions of humanity.

In the second place, the Peace Conference should not alter the agreements reached during the war among the nations in regard to the principles of self-determination of races and of justice and fair play. England and France in 1915 made agreements with Italy and Russia regarding the distribution of new territories after the war. The next year they also made agreements with Rumania and other nations. Of these agreements the one with Russia regarding Constantinople and others have become useless. The Italian agreements with regard to Smyrna and Dalmatia in Asia Minor may possibly be altered from the point of view of the principle of self-determination of races. The same thing may be said about the agreement with Rumania. But except where the parties interested are not known, or the principle of self-determination of races enters, any change of the agreements made, just because some parties to the agreements have come into an advantageous position with the cessation of the war, will not conduce toward the general peace, unless new and proper reasons are set forth so changing.

In the third place, the Peace Conference should break up secret treaties. Straightforward diplomacy is much talked about. But in practice the doctrine has not been applied. A latest recent Peace Conference, as every one knows, was the Bukarest Conference which ended the Balkan War of 1913. Practical discussion of the issues involved in that war have been discussed secretly. In the formal conference the decisions of the secret conferences have only been reported to be approved. Accordingly, although there was no need of holding the formal conference every day it nevertheless was held every day in order to avoid the criticism of the conference having come to a deadlock, as Dr. Dillon said at the time.

The editor hopes that the present Peace Conference will not take a cue from the Bukarest conference. The abolition of secret treaties as enunciated in one of the fourteen points of President Wilson should be put into practice.

Hochi Extols U.S. Prohibition  
The Hochi writes: Upon hearing the news of the American determination to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks throughout that country and comparing that situation with the situation in Japan, the Hochi denounces the Japanese Government officials and holds the Diet partly responsible for negligence. Dr. Den, Japan's financial agent in America, has reported that the bill for amendment of Constitution concerning unrestricted prohibition of sale of intoxicating drinks comes into effect on January 16. After that date no such drinks are to be permitted sale or transportation as well as manufacture. They are not to be imported or exported and this applies for all time. Should the return of the soldiers from Europe be delayed unexpectedly, the prohibition law may go into effect from July 1 in accordance with the law of war time prohibition. The editor quotes further the amounts of intoxicating drinks manufactured in America, capital invested, wages and salaries paid for manufacture, etc., in America. He quotes the Japanese estimates which state the revenue from drink for this year at about \$2,300,000,000. The American Government will lose much in revenue, but when the law was approved, all the churches rang bells to commemorate the victory for prohibition. In spite of the desperate fight of the liquor manufacturers and dealers, the law was carried. This will be remembered as a great decision to mark a new epoch in the American history.

What the Hochi editor wants to lay particular stress on is not in reference to the advisability of prohibition. He lays stress rather on the determined character of the American people. The treasury and the manufacturing of drinks and others would lose an enormous amount of revenue, yet the American people decided the matter in spite of all opposition and inconvenience. This character is admirable. This courage is indeed awe-inspiring. The world is astonished at this splendid character of the American people. Now what about Japan? As a way to relieve the shortage of rice,

it has been suggested that rice used for sake be cut down in quantity. But because such reduction of sake would reduce the revenues of the Empire by tens of millions of yen the suggestion has been opposed. The editor cannot but be amazed at the difference between the two nations. One country fears nothing in prosecuting her program; the other has no ideal in statesmanship and is caught by the consideration of petty profits or revenues. The editor cannot keep still, in learning of the determination of the American people rather than on the question of advisability of the prohibition. When we have across the Pacific a people who are full of ideals and courage, can the Japanese nation remain idle? Some blame the Government for incompetence and lack of policy. But the Diet is not altogether free, because of neglecting to watch over the Government.

Yamato At It Again  
Mr. Emi Todai, who rejoined the staff of the Yamato recently after a temporary secession, is giving vent to his anti-British and anti-American outbursts in his comments on events appearing in the paper. He is characteristically very sarcastic and cynical. In one of his recent articles he says that the Japanese are the greatest pacifists on earth. Their Ministers show not the slightest hesitancy in declaring for the return of Kiaochow to China, thus making light of the heavy sacrifices Japan has made in the war. The Japanese authorities are ready to forego Japan's rights to Shantung in order to obtain China's consent to the importation of Kiangsu rice into Japan. They are also leaving no stone unturned for the sake of winning the favor of Britain and America. These facts go to show how peacefully disposed Japanese people are. Christ said: "Ask, and it shall be given unto you," while the Japanese Foreign Minister says: "Do not ask, lest you should be disappointed when nothing is given." Such a wide difference exists between the civilization of the West and that of the East. What a blessed nation the Japanese is!

Korea As A Japanese Dependency  
The Jiji writes: The Yi family in Korea, vastly benefited by the annexation of that country to Japan and the Korean people have enjoyed the advantage of the Japanese rule. The death of Grand Prince Yi was an unexpected misfortune; 68 years old, he was healthy and strong. The news was a great shock to the editor, indeed, as well as to the Yi family and the people of Korea. While he was in actual rule of Korea there was no day of peace and quietness for himself. After the annexation to Japan, following his abdication in favor of his son, and since he was entitled Grand Prince, he could enjoy a quiet and peaceful life in the palace without any marked change from the days of his kingdom and without the necessity of meddling with things of the world. His son, Prince Kon, the heir to the reigning elder brother, has concluded the marriage contract with Prince Nashimoto. From the point of view of happiness of the family, his closing years have been years of great joy, aside from the question of sentiment.

The editor then discusses the position of the Yi family and the Korean people, not from the Japanese point of view, but from an impartial point of view, and says that the annexation of Korea to Japan was a source of great benefit to that family and the Koreans. Korea had been an independent nation, but in reality she lacked strength and had been invaded often by foreign powers, suffering considerably from the foreign oppressions. When she concluded her treaties with foreign nations, China had regarded her as a dependency, and exercised practical suzerainty. After the Sino-Japanese War, Korea maintained for a little while her independence. But when the influence of Russia was extended to the Far East, there was a fear that Korea might fall under the Russian domination. Had Japan not protected Korea and watched the passing events, there was no doubt that Korea might become a dependency of either China or Russia. What would have been her fate in either event? China after the downfall of the Ching Dynasty became a republic, while in Russia the revolution, the last days of the Romanoffs, etc., are unbearable to talk about. Had Korea been under either of these two nations, what a sad fate might have been that of the Yi family? After the annexation, the Yi family has been given special treatment and a princedom and is generally respected in Japanese society like the precedents of the blood of Japan.

From the point of view of the Korean people, many improvements which have been introduced in the country after the annexation were of source of great benefit to them. In ten years of annexation, the results of the Japanese rule have been remarkable for good. Lands have been properly cultivated under the scientific Japanese method, so that Korea is now able to export grain to Japan proper after her own needs have been satisfied. The means of transportation and communication have been established and perfected. Although a sea separates the two nations, Japan and Korea are like one land.

Grand Prince Yi must have been glad to see his son's marriage consummated, had he been able to live a few days longer. The editor urges readers to show their sense of condolence equally with the Koreans.

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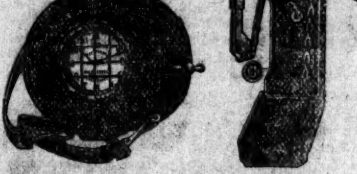
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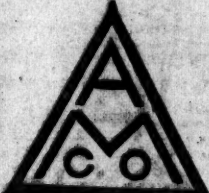


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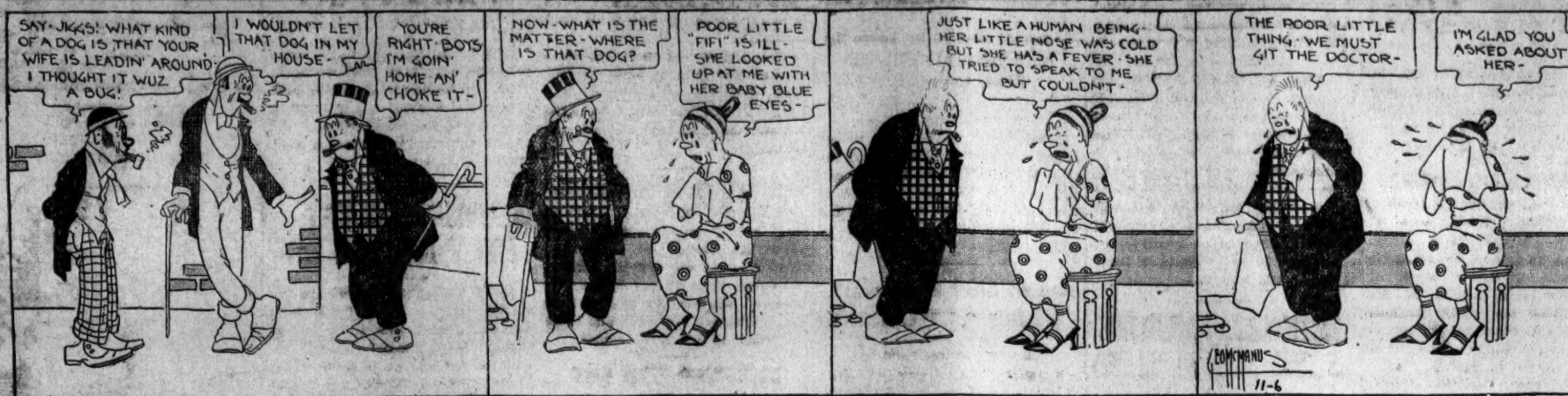
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Russia, writes the Japan Chronicle. To observe member after member getting up and counselling the Government how dangerous thoughts may be avoided has a rather comic effect. No one ever seems to give an illustration regarding the sort of ideas which are pronounced dangerous. Perhaps they would not be reported if they did, just as less majestic cases are held in camera. In the days when the "dangerous thoughts" agitation was rife in England, shortly after the close of the Napoleonic wars, they were given extended currency by the defense made by their advocates in open Court, which were quickly published as pamphlets. The great sale of Thomas Paine's Rights of Man was due in considerable measure to its prosecution by the authorities. Probably no publication ever had the influence on contemporary political thought that Paine's book had. The larger part of it has now been incorporated into the democratic gospel. But the dissemination of these "dangerous thoughts" at the time was materially assisted by the advertisement given by Government prosecutions. The fact is worth consideration by the authorities in Japan.

## The Long-Awaited Liberation Of Arabic Syria

The following account of "how the good news came to Beirut" has been translated into English from Mersat-ul-Gharb, an Arabic newspaper (New York), by Miss Mary Caroline Holmes, whose work for the relief of the suffering peoples of Syria has been continuous for many years. Miss Holmes is about to go again to Syria to rejoice with the liberated folk over their freedom and to alleviate the miseries of their present condition.

In the middle of the night, Sunday, October 1, a telegram came to Beirut from a representative of the King of the Arabs in Damascus, announcing the liberation of Syria. "I announce to you," the telegram ran, "the liberation of Arabic Syria. The Turkish army is scattered. The

army of the Arabs fill the plains and mountains. Make ready, ye sons of the Arabs. Seize all camps and enemies. Cast aside religious differences and forget your assemblies. Long live the Arab Kingdom. Long live the Arab Sultan."

This news was received by the people with indescribable joy. Church bells were rung all over the city, rockets sent up at night, women sent forth their shrill cries as in times of great joy and at weddings (the *salabih*, once heard, never forgotten), and the shouts of the multitude filled the air, but mostly, the people wept from their great joy. An electric thrill of gladness permeated every heart, when the government in every town and village was handed over to the sheikhs and other chosen men. Six days later the English and Indian troops entered the city, com-

ing from Tyre and Sidon, preceded by thousands of cavalry escorting the great army of infantry and trains of camels bearing ammunition led by Egyptians, as well as armored cars.

Entering the city, they proceeded to Liberty Square, which now is called Martyrs' Square, that the Arab flag should be raised. This act was committed to the daughter of al Muhammad, who after raising the emblem, delivered an eloquent address to the great throng who received it as from one inspired for the lover of the girl and her brother, with twelve others, had been hung on that very spot early in the war, for sympathizing with the Arab movement.

The English army stayed but three days in Beirut, then departed to take Aleppo, for word had come of a massacre there by the Turks of the Arab inhabitants.

The harbor is being put in shape, and today is crowded with English and French war craft. The boats, which were loaded and sunk to obstruct the entrance, are being removed. The tiny Turkish warship, *Jan Allah*, which was sunk by the Italian fleet during the war with Italy, has been removed also, as well as a German submarine, which is now on shore where the people can see it.

## The Food Situation

It appears after investigation that there is enough grain of all kinds in the land to last the people for three years. Certain rich Syrians conspired with the Turkish authorities and cornered the grain, which act has been the cause of the death of hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants. The new government is hard after these men who are guilty of this crime, and greatest of them all, one Zepel, is under arrest and will suffer the consequences of his guilt with other traitors. Another one equally guilty, the Amir Shakh Arelan, fled to Constantinople, fearing to face what he knows is his due.

The reason why life was so hard in addition to the cruelty of the Turks was the extreme high cost of food. The Turkish lira would sink in price, then fall as suddenly, as though it were a thermometer. Sometimes it would be worth twenty piastres, then drop to fourteen. One might be possessed of five liras at night, to awaken on the morrow to find he had not one hundred piastres, but sixty piastres. A roll (a little less than six pounds) of wheat was worth 150 piastres, an okaya (1/12 of a roll) of bread 20 piastres. Even millet, which the people were forced to use when the price of wheat became prohibitive, cost 15 piastres the okaya.

As for sweets, there were none, sugar being scarcer than red sulphur, and okaya bringing 50 piastres. Carob molasses sold for 30 piastres the okaya.

The price of clothing was absolutely prohibitive. A pair of stockings sold for from 50 to 80 piastres. A dra's (3/4 of a yard) of muslin cost a whole lira. A new suit (men's) would cost more than 50 liras. The people went without new clothes. Everything that would bring money was sold in order that food might be obtained.

The poor were the victims of malnutrition, which carried off thousands as did utter lack of food. The Turks, instead of trying to ameliorate conditions, commandeered all medicines in the country for the army, as well as all physicians, leaving one doctor to every ten towns. Conditions may be imagined when epidemics, deadly in character, swept through the land, with no doctors and no medicines.

At one time, there was widespread belief that the end of the world was near, the Prophet Daniel being cited that the resurrection would take place after "a time, times and half a time." When two years and a half passed and the prophecy was unfulfilled, the people lost hope and prayed for death for their children, that they might not see them starve before their eyes.

Thus the days went by, the dead waiting for some one to revive the living, expecting death, when God sent relief by the hand of Great Britain. May God reward her!

This statement from the Syrian source, tells more eloquently than any official document what British occupation meant to the people.

## Dumb Allies In The War

The exploits and sacrifices of the horse and the dog in the last four years' conflict are the chief subjects of an article by E. G. See in a late number of the *Revue de Paris*. France, in the opinion of the author, was in fact for some time less efficient than Britain, not to mention Germany, in the maintenance of, and solicitude for, her "horse soldiery" and "canine army"—both of which have performed inestimable and indispensable services in the war.

Poor, brave horses of France! Where, he asks, have they not borne the brunt of the suffering? . . . When hunger gnawed at their vitals; when no one came to give them drink; when they were ready to collapse from wounds, fatigue, or lack of sleep—still they trudged on, saying nothing, asking for nothing. Heroic, mute, faithful unto death, they had to "carry on," their riders astride their backs or heavy cannon dragging behind. . . .

There has been an enormous wastage among the French horses engaged in the struggle, says M. See. "These anonymous, unglorified combatants, . . . without whom the famous 75's would have been useless," have suffered deplorable neglect. There has been great lack of horse-ambulances and horse-hospitals in France. Often valuable horses fully recoverable if treated promptly, were at least in the earlier stages of the war left to die from starvation and loss of blood.

"The Horse League of France" and its offspring, "The National Committee for the Relief of War Horses," have done much to give larger official scope and more adequate financial means to the veterinary department of the French army; but the writer speaks (doubtless not without some disparagement of his countrymen's efforts in this direction) in rather envious terms of the British Blue Cross and Violet Cross.

The horse hospitals created by our British allies . . . are models of management. While everything military with us appears poor and gloomy, among the Britons conditions are almost luxurious, or at least prodigiously comfortable. Nothing is lacking in these establishments, however provisional they may be; separate rooms . . . for operations and for the dressing of wounds; isolation posts for cases under observation; stalls for patients arranged according to kind and seriousness of injury, or of malady (contagious or not); covered exercise tracks; recreation fields for convalescents; baths; drug stations; and so on. Is it necessary to add that the personnel, the veterinary doctors and nurses, are of the highest order. Also, the recuperated horses are to be counted by the hundreds of thousands; and the economies realized reach in to the millions. . . . Since the war began the English alone have sent about two and a half million horses into France. . . .

After reviewing the services of other tribes of the great horse family, and of other draft animals employed in France and elsewhere in battle regions, the writer comes to the dog.

The dogs were subjected to two periods of training, together occupying as much as eighteen months. The first took three weeks only; it taught the dog general alertness and obedience and insensibility to the various noises of battle. At the end of the period the dog was appointed to this or that special training.

The dogs of the sanitary department proved especially useful in the night time, when the eyes of stretcher-bearers would fail to

notice many of the wounded hidden in shell-potted, overgrown, or otherwise difficult country. The trench dogs were trained to barkless signaling of the approach of possible danger; the "intelligence carriers" (the most highly trained of all) were depended upon to exchange message upon message to continually shifting headquarters, communication posts, and groups of fighters in the front line.

How many of these humble, faithful auxiliaries have fallen in the accomplishment of their tasks! . . . Their acts of heroism, of devotion, of intelligence cover a vast field of story. Ask the soldiers! Few are they who have not some touching anecdote to tell.

## The Return

By Scudder Middleton.  
Just as a mother long ago  
Held her sweet child at last, so we  
Hold life again within our arms  
And lean to kiss him tenderly.

Life has come back into our hearts,  
To us who bound the brow of Death  
With too much laurel and who praised  
Too much the going out of breath—  
He has come back!

Oh we shall hold him safely now,  
Poor hungry child upon whose head  
Was laid the whip, to whom war gave  
The bullet and the sword for bread.

He has come back!  
Now we shall keep him in our hearts  
And heal him by the music there.  
We shall give war the truthful name  
And snatch the roses from his hair.

We shall make songs and cities now,  
Chart skies and tame the eastern fire,  
And build an earthly Paradise  
For him, by engines of desire.

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## Dangerous Thoughts

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## Rival Claims In Balkans Presented Before Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

viding elasticity for the final settlement of some problems which cannot be solved in their present status. All the Conference's actions, except possibly those concerning reparations and responsibility for the war, will be subjects for future modification by the League, which will have to perfect the work of the Conference. This policy is in accord with President Wilson's idea of making the League a real power in world affairs. The League will inherit from the Conference sufficient powers to keep it actively employed for a definite period of years.

It has been decided to send delegates to Tschuen to straighten out the claims of the Czechs and Poles regarding their industrial districts. A queer tangle has developed in the relations between the Czechs and Poles in that their representatives are sitting at the Conference for the settlement with the common enemy, but endure fighting between their troops on the new border. A temporary settlement by the Allied Commission will be followed by a final settlement by the League of Nations. The commission on international labor legislation will meet on Saturday at the French Ministry of Labor.

The commission on reparations for war damages will meet on Monday at the French Ministry of Finance. The commission to study financial questions will meet on Tuesday at 4:30 p.m. at the same place.

League Must Be Vital

While the formal council of the great Powers was occupied today with some of the lesser territorial controversies in the Balkans and Poland the chief business of the day was conducted in private conferences as a sequel to the decision on the question of the German colonies. Having accepted the American plan for supervision of these colonies by the League of Nations it has now become necessary to give body and substance to the League of Nations in order that it may perform important functions which have been committed to its care.

This is regarded as the chief business ahead and President Wilson is giving it his chief attention. He called to his residence last night Colonel House and other members of the League of Nations Commission and again tonight he went to American headquarters for another discussion on the subject with Lord Robert Cecil, Colonel House, Mr. Lansing and others.

Besides the President's personal desire to have the matter take form before he returns home there is in addition the fact of British and French acceptance of the mandatory policy over the colonies with League of Nations supervision. The mandate is conditional upon presentation of a League plan which will prove acceptable and workable. There is every expectation that this will be accomplished so that acceptance of the new policy of colonial control will not be confined to principle but will include details of colonial control.

To Lay Case Before Wilson

The two Premiers of Rumania and Serbia, Messrs. Brattiano and Pachitch, were heard by the Council today on another boundary issue in the region lying between their countries. Although the hearings showed sharp differences of views there is reason to believe that mutual concessions will lead to an agreement between Serbia and Rumania; if not a Commission will be appointed to deal with the subject. The hearing of the Serbians today is expected to be followed by the presentation of the claims of the Jugo-Slavs to the Eastern Adriatic which involve a delicate and rather formidable issue with Italy over the Adriatic coast. In anticipation of this question the Prince Regent Alexander of Serbia will arrive here tomorrow for the special purpose of laying the Serbian case before President Wilson.

Tension Increases In Adriatic

Meanwhile reports from the region in controversy show increasing tension. One despatch from Legkash says that the Italian troops have been withdrawn from Fiume which is the real point of controversy and that an Inter-Allied commission has taken charge of the city. Another despatch from Agram says that Serbian battalions have entered Fiume while the Italians retired to a point near Voloska. These despatches are not official but are taken to indicate the growing activity of the issue on the Adriatic coast.

POWERS HEAR VENEZUELOS

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 3.—(Via Lyons and Koukasa). The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States, British Empire, France and Italy and the representatives of Japan held a meeting on Monday morning from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

They heard M. Venezelos, who made a statement concerning the claims of Greece.

The next meeting will be held on

Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. M. Venezelos will conclude his statement of the Hellenic claims. The Czech-Slovak delegation will be heard concerning the whole of their claims.

ITALY MAKES BIG DEMANDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 3.—In view of the prospective changes in Africa, the Italian delegation has asked for a rectification of the frontiers of Tripoli in order to include in the Italian sphere the regions assigned to France and Great Britain by the Anglo-French treaty concluded when Tripoli was assigned to Turkey. Italy has also asked for the French colony of Jibuti (5,790 square miles) and British Somaliland (68,000 square miles) to be assigned to her as the mandatory Power in order to link up Erythraea (45,000 square miles) and Italian Somaliland (140,000 square miles). Italy, in Asia Minor, aspires to the viceroy of Adalia if Mesopotamia and Syria are assigned to Great Britain and France respectively.

Reuter's representative learns from a Serbian source in Paris that the Supreme Council of the Powers has decided to abandon the secret treaty concluded with Rumania promising her the Banat of Temesvar, which will be assigned to Serbia.

The delegates of the latter country hope that the declaration of the invalidity of this treaty will result in a declaration of the invalidity of the secret treaty which gives Italy important parts of Dalmatia.

What Greece Wants

Paris, February 3.—The Greek demands will be considered by the Peace Conference tomorrow and are likely to arouse prolonged discussion. The important claims of territory made include the whole of the viceroy of Aidin and other concessions which would give Greece control of the whole coast of Asia Minor from Alval, opposite Smyrna, to the southern limit of the viceroy of Aidin. Greece likewise claims the Dodecanese, Imbros, Tenedos, Cyprus and the whole of Bulgarian and Turkish Thrace to the Black Sea, with a new frontier, roughly corresponding to the Chatalja Line, separating Greater Greece from a new International State of which Constantinople is to be the capital.

Lu Cheng-hsiang, In French, Pledges China To League

Paris, January 27.—At the meeting of the League of Nations today a most picturesque touch was afforded by the delegate from China, Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, in a few words in perfect French, supported the principle of the League of Nations and declared that China wished to help the nations of the Western World to abolish war.

Australian Premier Refuses To Accept Conference Decision

Won't Agree To Assignment Of German Colonies By League Of Nations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 3.—Interviewed by Le Matin, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, declared that he refused to subscribe to the provisional arrangement made by the Peace Conference with regard to the German colonies in the Pacific. The Peace Conference was the sold League of Nations at present and it should draw up a mandate for the jurisdiction of these territories and issue it immediately. The problem of New Guinea was a matter of life and death for the Australians.

ALLIES WILL ADMINISTER CZECH-POLE AGREEMENT

Also Appoint Committee To Investigate Rumanian Claims To Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 3.—The provisional agreement between the Czechs and Poles mentioned in the official communique yesterday provides that the Czech-Slovaks must not pass beyond a certain zone or take further steps with regard to military preparations, they must

send back Polish prisoners and supply Poland with coal conditionally. The Allies will appoint five commissioners to superintend the carrying out of this agreement on the spot.

M. Brattiano stated that Rumania claims, besides the Banat of Temesvar, Bukovina, Bessarabia, the Dobruja and Transylvania. He urged that, pending the decision of the Conference on this matter, Allied troops should occupy the Banat and Transylvania in order to prevent the advance of Bolshevism. The Committee of the Conference decided to appoint a commission of experts, comprising two representatives of each Great Power, to meet in Paris to discuss the Rumanian problem.

FRICITION AT CONFERENCE IS LESS THAN EXPECTED

Delegates Working Smoothly In Spite Of Disagreement Over Disposition Of Colonies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 3.—"A high British authority tells me that he is surprised at the smooth working of the Peace Conference. Of course there have been bickerings but the willingness to bridge differences and do justice to the other side has exceeded his anticipations. The progress too, considering everything, is rapid. The public may be forgiven if it fails to grasp the gratifying facts because it hears much about the irreconcilable claims of the British Dominions, the Italians, the Jugo-Slavs and others. Nevertheless, those who planned the Conference expected that the obstacles to an agreement would be more difficult than they have proved; the machinery is now moving with a reasonable absence of friction and the great and small personages are getting to know each other better, with the result that they are working more smoothly together."

"But if the lions in the path have not been so formidable as anticipated, they are nevertheless there. The provisional agreement in the matter of the former German colonies and the conquered provinces of the Ottoman Empire seems to have given unmitigated satisfaction only in America. The dominions and France have wisely decided to be content with the substance of their claims, sacrificing the remainder to the ideal of the League."

"These sacrifices for the League of course are not pleasing to everybody. The well-known political writer, Pertinax, in the Echo de Paris, regards Mr. Lloyd George as a righteous man who, having done good service in the war, is straying into false paths in pursuit of the vision of a super-nation. Pertinax pleads with him to return to realpolitik. This view is common in France who knows, when all is said and done, that a block of eighty million Germans is on her Eastern frontier. What is badly wanted is a detailed scheme for the League of Nations but this is impossible until the extent of the territories for which the League is to assume responsibility has been settled as well as the boundaries of the new States to be carved out of Austria-Hungary and Turkey. It is well known that Italy and Rumania are both presenting bills drawn before they entered the war and endorsed by Great Britain and France. This is one of the many difficult problems still to be considered."

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Business and Official  
Notices

(Second Section)  
**THE CHINA PRESS**  
報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must  
be **Prepaid**

Replies must be  
called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1919

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

In consequence of the frost, it will not be decided before 10.30 a.m. today (Wednesday) whether it will be possible to race or not, and those interested are requested to ring up No. 499 after 11 a.m. and ascertain what has been arranged.

If there is to be racing today, first saddling bell will be at 12 noon, and no tiffin interval.

By order,

Y. S. DAY,

Secretary.

21065

TO LET

TO LET, unfurnished flat of two rooms, with modern bathrooms and kitchen if desired, fully equipped with all fittings. Rent includes electric installation and light current. Apply to The Ben Building, 25 Avenue Edouard VII; Phone Central 1930.

21059

Massage and Swedish  
Treatments

Expert Masseuse, Electrical and Swedish Treatments, by Thos. Burke, London, Eng. Cert. c/o Palace Hotel. Patients visited. The only graduated masseuse in Shanghai.

20297

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases

2372 Nanking Road

(Opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12, 2-4 except Sunday

Special consideration to men

in uniform

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

20933

Valuable Ground For Sale

A valuable and large piece of ground, about 3,000 Fangs, for sale, suitable for the erection of various kinds of factories or workshops. It is situated outside the South Gate (business centre); its front being on the Bund of the "Hsiang River" and backing on the Railway. The price is quite moderate.

Please address letters to Mr. Tsai Cheung-fu, No. 20, Sha Ho Street, of South Gate, Changsha, Hunan.

20933

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, February 20 and 21, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors and for the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner, for the Municipal year 1919.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, February 13, 1919.

Shanghai, February 1, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,

Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASEL,

Consul-General for Great Britain.

V. GROSSE,

Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,

Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS RAMMONS,

Consul-General for the United States.

J. H. DE REUS,

Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,

Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,

Consul-General for Portugal and in charge of Cuban Consulate-General.

H. A. WILDEN,

Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,

Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,

Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,

Consul for Spain.

21032

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)

Surgical and Venereal Diseases  
Men's and Women's Diseases.

Treatments of Diathermy and X Ray are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism and nervous prostration) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606), Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE,  
A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (5th house from North Szechuen Road).

Tel. North 2279.

17846

Modern Residence For Sale

Western district, 7 bedrooms, 5 rooms ground floor, with all modern appliances, garage, stables, hot-houses, large garden. Area, 14 mow.

Owner leaving Shanghai.

Apply to J. P. BISSET & Co.

1 The Bund.

20701

The International  
Recreation Club

OFFICIAL MEETING

(Kiangwan)

3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th February, 1919.

(Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day, and Off Day, 8th February, at 1.30 p.m.

Tiffin Interval will be after the 4th Race each day.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

PRICE \$3.00 each

Single Day Tickets obtainable at the Gate only. Price \$1.00 each.

Special Trains: 10.45 a.m. 11.25 a.m. 12.25 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

Off Day, 1.00 p.m. 1.20 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Ih Tse Shan at the Race Course.

By order,

Y. S. DAY,

Secretary.

21002

SHERRIE

Hunt, Roope, Teague and Co.

HUNT'S SHERRIES

Palido

Fino

Vino de Pasto

Manzanilla

Amontillado

Maduro

Fino, Especial

Solera

Old Brown

GARNER, QUELCH AND CO.

CENTRAL 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants

Building Contractors

Engineers' Supplies.

At 284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,

Stove Polish, Door Springs

and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

Shanghai Foreign Exchange  
Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks, which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th February, on account of China New Year Holidays.

20989

TURKISH BATH

and

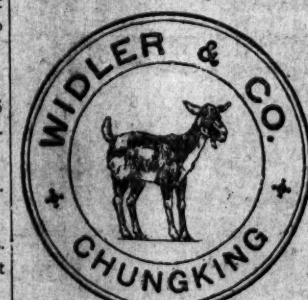
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,

Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

BRISTLES



SKINS

Born 1915 - Still existing

Thos. and Wm. Smith's

FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE

From 2 3/4" to 4" Circumference

Newly arrived from Newcastle-on-Tyne

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, BROADWAY

Is The Information

Of Your Firm

going with him to the Press

Room?

The latest date for copy is

FEB. 8th

Firms, Associations, etc., listed free.



Send us your name and our representative will call or forms on application to

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY OF CHINA & MANILA

4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.

Telephone 4778

When you need a new Storage Battery, there are two vital things to be considered - the quality of the battery and the service back of it.

**Prest-O-Lite** is the battery for you.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, OPPOSITE RACE COURSE

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3929

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electric lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

Cook by Electricity



WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS CLEAN

In electric cooking there is no fire, consequently there is no smoke, no soot, on gases are given off.

No flues to clean, no matches scattered about the floor.

Electric Cooking is clean Cooking

Electric Cookers may be hired from:

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 8 Quinsan Gardens. Now vacant large and small rooms with board. Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

WESTERN DISTRICT

One small cosy furnished room to let with board. Bathroom attached. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21060

TO LET, for 12 months, from March 1919, a completely furnished flat in the best position of the Central district, comprising drawing room, dining room, bedroom, bathroom, boxroom, kitchen and servants' quarters. Rent Mex. \$175 per month, including taxes and water rate. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.

21057

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, by long-established American firm, man with good general business experience and initiative. Good opportunity for the right party. Must have references. Apply, stating age, nationality, qualifications, and salary expected, to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

21063 F.6.

WANTED, by long-established American firm, an expert stenographer. Reply, stating nationality, qualifications, and salary expected, to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

21063 F.6.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a four-roomed house, Western district, close to tram, all rooms facing south. Transfer of lease can be arranged. Rent Tls. 50. Occupation early April. Furniture and fixtures must be taken over. Apply to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.

21037 F.3

TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls. 100. Apply on premises.

21042

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.

21043

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished house; Bubbling Well district preferred. Please give full particulars. Address to Box 93, THE CHINA PRESS.

21064 F.6.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: English bulldog, brindle; splendid pedigree; registered New York Kennel Club. Owner leaving. Price reasonable. Apply Box No. 84, THE CHINA PRESS.

21061 F.11.

FOR SALE, three thoroughbred bull terrier pups, white, bitches. Tls. 30 each. Apply to Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS.

21038

JUST arrived stock of M.F. Bank Note, Couche Litho papers. For samples and appointment, please apply to Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.

21038 F.4.

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH EXCHANGE!

Carry a Gold

Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS

COMPANY

No. 8 Kiang Road

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 14



## Financial And Commercial News

## Shanghai Tramways.

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month ended January 31, 1919, with figures for the corresponding month last year:

	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1918
Gross receipts	\$159,079.00	\$122,004.63
Loss by currency depreciation	\$6,639.61	\$7,299.41
Effective receipts	\$122,389.39	\$104,705.19
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.31	21.95
Car miles run	360,790	391,512
Passengers carried	7,333,536	5,996,460

## BAR SILVER

London, January 25.—Silver prices on the undermentioned dates were:

January 21: Bar Silver Spot: 48 7/16d. steady.

January 23: Bar Silver Spot: 48 7/16d. quiet.

Alteration anticipated owing to lower American freights.

January 24: Bar Silver Spot: 48 7/16d. quiet.

January 25: Bar Silver Spot: 48 7/16d. featureless.

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, January 25.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 0 1/2d. paid.

April to June: 2s. 0 1/2d. paid.

Tendency of market, dull.

Last quotation, London, January 24: Spot: 2s. 0 1/2d. paid.

April to June: 2s. 1d. paid.

Tendency of market, firmer.

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL TIENTSIN

## Cable Address

## ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Collar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

## THE MANAGEMENT

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 21, 1919.

## Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.

@ 5/0 = Tl. 4.90

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## 500,000 ITALIANS

## LOST LIVES IN WAR

200,000 Killed In Action And 300,000 Died Of Disease, Says Salvatore Barzilai

## A BASIS FOR HER CLAIMS

## He Declares Strongly For The Formation Of A League Of Nations

Paris, December 21. (Associated Press).—Five hundred thousand Italians lost their lives in the war. Of this number 200,000 were killed in action.

This statement was made to the correspondent today by Salvatore Barzilai, former member of the Italian Cabinet, who accompanied King Victor Emmanuel to Paris, in explaining Italy's sacrifices and her claim to territories previously held by the enemy.

Barzilai said: "The Peace Conference, where Italy must claim the territories due her for reasons of nationality, it is well that the world should know the sacrifices sustained by her. All Italians trust America as an impartial judge."

Italy lost 500,000 dead. To those actually killed in battle must be added 300,000 who died of disease, particularly in Albania, contracted in Macedonia, and along the Piave.

"The Italians severely wounded numbered 300,000, while 500,000 of the 5,000,000 called to the colors were made prisoners."

"The enormity of her sacrifices makes Italy more exacting in demanding restitution of the regions along the Eastern Adriatic, which Austria oppressed for a century and attempted to denationalize, and also places her in the vanguard of the movement to prevent future wars."

Having once obtained what you might call the doors to her own house, Italy adheres to a League of Nations, having as a corollary freedom of the seas.

"A League of Nations must have as its fundamental nucleus the Eastern countries and America, to which the others may join later. A central body, constituting the Supreme Court of the League must have legislative power limited to international affairs, judicial power for the application of its rules, and executive power to enforce its decisions, such court going so far as a financial and economic boycott of any country violating its decisions."

"It must also have at its disposal an international force to prevent any country from breaking the peace. This implies the abolition of secret treaties and secret diplomacy and the abolition of armaments."

"I crossed to the Colonial Office to send a war telegram to the whole of the British Empire. I asked the official in charge of that duty how long it would take. He said: About six minutes."

"I asked him to return to my room when he had done his work. In seven minutes he was back and before morning I received an acknowledgment of my telegram from every single Colonial Protectorate, and even level in the Pacific."

"So the grim machinery of war been revolving in perfect order and with perfect preparation because more than two years previously, an individual war book had been prepared by the Colonial Committee of Defense for every single Protectorate and island. It was at that moment looked in the case of each Governor or Commissioner and they knew at once what to do."

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## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Duncan Carmichael.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Illoilo, Puket.  
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.  
Batavia, Kanchi, Saigon.  
Bombay, Klang, Seremban.  
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.  
Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.  
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.  
Colon, Manila, Taiping.  
Delhi, Medan, (F. M. S.).  
Haiphong, New York, Tientsin.  
Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon.  
Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.  
Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.  
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.  
Dondighery, Peking, Tourane.  
Haiphong, Rabote, Yokohama.  
Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

## Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current, and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.

Telegraphic Address "Knaibex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000  
Head Office ..... Peking.  
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.  
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

YOA YU, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling 11,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 19,500,000  
Total ..... \$49,500,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman.  
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
A. H. Compton Esq.  
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowdell.  
C. S. Gubbay Esq.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
E. V. D. Parr Esq.  
W. L. Pattenden Esq.  
J. A. Plummer Esq.

## Chief Manager:

Liongkong—N. J. STARR.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Penang.  
Bangkok, Johore, Rangoon.  
Batavia, Kobe, Saigon.  
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, S. Francisco.  
Calcutta, London, Shanghai.  
Canton, Lyons, Singapore.  
Colon, Malacca, Sourabaya.  
Fuchow, Manila, Tientsin.  
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tsingtau.  
Harbin, New York, Vladivostok.  
Hilo, Peking, Yokohama.

## London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) ..... 55,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 28,000,000  
Kug. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

## Head Office: PETERSBURG

Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.  
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

## Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
Milan: Credito Italiano.

## FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay, Hailar, Nicolayevsk.  
Chanchun, Hankow, O'Amur.  
(Kwan) Harbin, Peking.  
Chendze, Hongkong, Shanghai.  
Chefoo, Manchouli, Tientsin.  
Dairen, Newchwang, Vladivostok.  
(Dalny) Yokohama.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.  
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLEWSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Cheong Cheong Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)  
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$1,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... 266,000.00

## Head Office: Shanghai

14, Peking Road.  
Managers' Office Central 2650.  
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

## Branches:

Hankow, Hankou, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.  
Credits granted on approved securities.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.  
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.  
SHU CHIN MUI, Sub-Manager.  
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.  
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 18th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$80,000,000.00  
Paid-Up Capital ..... \$12,279,800.00  
Reserve Fund ..... \$1,298,532.60  
Special Reserve Fund ..... \$1,898,933.68

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:  
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Changchun, Wuhu, Hankow, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dairen, Ningpo, Kiangning, Moukden, Nanjing, Foochow, Newchwang, Amoy, Harbin, Chinkiang, Kailan, Kirin, Hsuehchow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushieh, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.  
Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

## SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100. will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

## Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 2 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at 4 per annum. For 12 months at 5 per annum. On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

## H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## 行 銀 中 華

## Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)  
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital ..... \$2,000,000  
Paid-Up Capital ..... \$1,020,000

## Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Hankow, Wushieh, Ningpo, Nanking, Kiangning, Yangchow, Shaohsing, Hsuehchow, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Changchun, Changteh, Antung, Chingchow, Kiangning.

## Tientsin Branch

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:

London: International Banking Corporation.

New York: International Banking Corporation.

San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.

Boston: American Express Company.

Tokio: Bank of Chosen.

Kobe: Bank of Chosen.

Osaka: Bank of Chosen.

Yokohama: Bank of Chosen.

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

8441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.

Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building  
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ..... U.S. \$5,500,000  
Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$1,713,000

H. T. S. Green, President & General Manager.

## London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office: 222 Montgomery Street.

## For Eastern Branches

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu, India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements: Singapore, Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

## West Indian and Central American Branches:

Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon Republic of Colombia: Medellin, Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) ..... H.K. \$2,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... H.K. 240,000.00  
Investment reserve fund H.K. 40,000.00

## Head Office

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

## Shanghai Office

No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Keping Taels 10,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000  
Capital Paid-up .. Yen 42,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

## London Bankers:

The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

## Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Los Angeles, S. Francisco, Buenos Ayres, London, Seattle, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Changchun, Manila, Shimonsaki, Hankow, Mukden, Singapore, Harbin, Nagasaki, Sourabaya, Newchwang, Sydney, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokio, Kailuen, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kobe, Vladivostok.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

## HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfu

## BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

In New York: Redmont & Co.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital ..... \$541,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... 25,000,000  
Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,888,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"

Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4 per annum.

Pocket Saving Boxes.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 659,000

## HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers: London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

## Branches &amp; Agencies:



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 7	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	
Feb. 9	—	Vancouver	Harriet Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	
Feb. 9	—	San Francisco	Melville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	
Feb. 15	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 22	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.R.	
Feb. 22	—	New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Mar. 1	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 3	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Mar. 3	—	San Francisco	Shiryo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	
Mar. 31	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 7	—	Nankai, Kobe & Yama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 8	—	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Gm Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 8	—	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 12	—	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Takushima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 15	—	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 18	—	Nankai, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 23	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	

## FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb. 8	—	London	Takima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 8	—	Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 8	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 11	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 15	—	London	Tokushima	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 17	—	London, etc.	Nore	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 17	—	Liverpool	Sado Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 22	—	London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 26	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 26	—	Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Glenavoy	Br. Glen Line	
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Novara	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.	
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Glenliff	Br. Glen Line	
Mar. 17	—	London, etc.	Hyson	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 17	—	London, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.	
Mar. 17	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Mar. 17	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M.	

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 5	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.	
Feb. 5	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangtzen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 6	—	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 6	—	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 6	—	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanglee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 6	—	Amoy & Swatow	Hsinfeng	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 8	—	Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 9	—	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Tean	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 10	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 11	—	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Kaitong	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 13	—	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb. 6	—	Tsingtao	Isahin Maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
Feb. 7	3.00	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
Feb. 11	7.30	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.	

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wosung	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtzen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungchow	Jap. N. K. K.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Pengyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tencho Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tsui Maru	Jap. N. K. K.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Taipei	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.	

\*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 4	—	Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Feb. 4	—	Hankow	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 4	—	Hongkong	Kasuga Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 4	—	Hankow	Meinan	Am. S. O. Co.
Feb. 4	—	Hankow	Kiangyue	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 4	—	Hankow	Kiangtzen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 4	3.00	Amoy, S'ow & H'kong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 4	3.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 4	3.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Feb. 4	—	Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Feb. 4	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Naungyue Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Feb. 4	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Longwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 4	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 4	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtzen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

## Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 10	—	Sinle	Br. g-b				
O.D.W.	Oct. 10	—	Villalobos	Am. g-b				
W.E.W.	Oct. 10	—	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
P.O.B.	Oct. 15	—	Sai Caboto	It. g-b				
			Kiangtzen	Chi. g-b				
			Latchuan	Chi. g-b				
			Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
			Kansen	Chi. g-b				
			Lankien	Chi. g-b				
B.N.B.	Nov. 8	—	Kinshu	Br. g-b				
	Nov. 15	—	Chienan	Chi. g-b				
	Nov. 15	—	Fukang	Chi. g-b				
S.P.	Dec. 21	—	Quilce	Am. g-b				
K.N.D.	Jan. 11	—	Res	Br. g-b				
S.P.	Jan. 17	—	Saga	Jap. g-b				

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtzen, Capt. J. M. Johannesen, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Suiyang Maru, Captain S. Kusaki, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on Wednesday, February 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru, Captain S. Honjo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, February 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Suiwo, tons 2,571, Captain Smith, will leave on Friday, February 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meahrel, will leave on Saturday, February 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Naganiki, Captain H. A. Warrall, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, February 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, February 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

## For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Steamer Haean, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI & SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinfeng, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Suma Maru, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze Wharf on Thursday, February 6, at —. The steam launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tean, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, February 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning, Capt. V. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Northern Ports

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Teubake, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze Wharf on Sunday, February 9, at —. The steam launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer Celebes Maru, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 22, at —. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. Luzon Maru, Captain D. Iamigui, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Feb. at —. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE SAILING via VICTORIA B. C. NAGO SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, March 2, through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment to U.S.A. The steam launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTZE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Wosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tanchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaitong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone Central 77. Passage: Telephone Central 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## "SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

BY the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN ROUTE

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
---	-------------------------

S.S. Colombia ..... Mar. 1	S.S. Venezuela ..... Feb. 8
S.S. Ecuador ..... Mar. 28	S.S. Colombia ..... Mar. 28

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" ..... 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..... 15,000 tons

AMERICAN ROUTE

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
--	---

S.S. Colusa ..... Mar. 13	S.S. Santa Cruz ..... Feb. 21
S.S. Santa Cruz ..... May 1	S.S. Colusa ..... May 1

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.

Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"



## O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said)

\*CELEBES MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. J. Nemoto, Feb. 20 Feb. 22

\*ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, — Mar.

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).

\*LUZON MARU (8,000 tons) Capt. D. Imazumi, — Mar.

Beginning of March

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

\*AFRICA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 1 Mar. 2

FOR HONGKONG

\*MEXICO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komita, Mar. 4 Mar. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

\*KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Teubake, Feb. 7 Feb. 9

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Fuchow, Keelung and Tainan).

\*SUMA MARU (3,200 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Feb. 4 Feb. 6

\*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

No accommodation for passage.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund

O.S.K. Yangtze Wharf, Wayside, Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.



## SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England.

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Departure
MISHIMA MARU	18,000	Capt. S. Murasumi	Feb. 15
SADO MARU	13,500	Capt. T. Hori	Feb. 17

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Departure
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irieawa	March 31
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka	May 9

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Departure
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. K. Ito	Feb. 7
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Feb. 14
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi	Feb. 18

## MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

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TAKEHISHI MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida	Feb. 12
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Arakida	Feb. 15
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki	Feb. 19

## Kobe to Seattle

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Departure
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka	Feb. 16

## FOR JAPAN

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Departure
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa	Feb. 23

## FOR HONGKONG

Ship	Tons	Capt.	Departure
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	June 29

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FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Irieawa	Mar. 3

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## Large Display Advertisements

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## GREAT UNION OF TWO NAVIES IS PREDICTED

Senator Williams Says President Will Seek Fleet Agreement With Great Britain

## COULD COMMAND PEACE

Graves Asserts Idea Is One That Should Startle The World

By John Temple Graves

(New York American)

Washington, December 5.—Are the United States and Great Britain to enter into an agreement and by weight of their paramount navies to control the peace of the world, whether or not a League of Nations is formed at Paris?

That is what Woodrow Wilson is going to Europe for, said John Sharp Williams, senior Senator from Mississippi.

Spoken by an ordinary man, or coming from any one of a score of Senators, this statement would not attract the attention of our country and the world.

The older traditions of our isolation are all against it, and one of the ablest of our thinkers has said in Washington:

But these words were spoken on the floor of the American Senate by one of its ablest and most powerful

members, who is also the most intimate personal friend Woodrow Wilson has in either House of Congress.

Under these circumstances the words carry a startling significance of world moment. It is not likely that John Sharp Williams, experienced statesman and diplomat, would have spoken them unless he knew the President's mind and had personal justification for their utterance.

The League of Nations and the Freedom of the Seas become more and more the central and dominating idea of the Paris Council. There is grave doubt everywhere as to whether the reasons pro and con among the European nations can be brought into harmony upon the policy.

Sir Robert Cecil said in the House of Commons:

"Our most glorious victory could scarcely be distinguishable from defeat, unless thereby are laid the foundations of lasting peace."

Our own country, through its President, has been chief sponsor and advocate of the idea. But in our country there are voices, the most powerful and eloquent, who oppose the entangling alliance, and with our splendid isolation there are perhaps more reasons against than in favor of the organization.

The older traditions of our isolation are all against it, and one of the ablest of our thinkers has said in Washington:

"Never in the history of the world has fate presented a nation with such

a profitable opportunity to sit tight, play a lone hand and quietly take advantage of the grievous handicaps of its competitors."

Granted, then, the balanced and doubtful possibilities of a League of Nations, there remains the supreme desire to establish and secure lasting peace for the world. How is it to be done?

## Only Other Recourse

In the opinion of the able and scholarly student and thinker who represents the commonwealth of Mississippi, the combination of England and America for the protection of the world is the only other recourse. Senator Williams said:

"If the English speaking nations go into it, we can by our sea power, by our control over raw materials, by our control over natural resources, force the other nations of the world to do the League's bidding."

"We can agree that any civilized nation that makes war upon another without first submitting the questions in controversy to an arbitration tribunal shall be outside of the pale of civilization and the freedom to operate upon the high seas shall be denied to her, that access to the raw materials and markets, which the two nations in the League shall control, shall be denied to her, and in that way we can keep peace in the world for one hundred years, if we only have the courage to do it."

That is what Woodrow Wilson is going to Europe for.

England's navy is and must remain for a time the master navy of the world, supreme upon the seas. With the collapse of Germany, the American navy is easily second. We are the only nation on earth which can hope within any reasonable time to equal England's navy.

We have started out steadily, definitely to do that very thing. England knows we can. And with the eternal friendliness and good will toward our great ally, England must know that for the same reason that her maritime commerce, which is her life, demands her vast navy to protect it, so our own great commerce, made colossal and equal to England's by the result of the war, must demand a vast navy to look after its interests, with the splendid isolation which leaves our country self-dependent.

Wherefore the far seeing policy of our Navy Department, which I have steadily pointed out, is to hold fast to its war naval program and to build, build as England has done and expects to do.

## Right and Unfailing Way

If then the President goes to Paris, as Senator Williams says, to establish lasting peace through a union of the paramount naval powers, he has chosen the right and unfailing way.

If England is persuaded of our intention to build a navy equal to her own, England will surely be more ready to concede much to Wilson's great policy of the freedom of the seas. And so the President's sagacious diplomacy may win its point.

If England does not take cordially to the League of Nations, she may be all the more willing to unite her sea power to America's for the great purpose of reserving peace among all nations.

No more forceful utterance than

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Senator Williams has been made during these recent discussions, and no other man perhaps has given so satisfying an explanation of the central machine which carries our President across the seas to the great peace council of the world.

Secretary Daniels believes England will coincide with Wilson on the League of Nations. He believes England already has agreed to do so through conference between Lloyd George and Balfour and Wilson.

But whether she does or not, John Sharp Williams believes that Woodrow Wilson is carrying to Paris the diplomatic policy which will just as surely establish the world's peace.

The antagonism which an alliance between the English speaking nations might arouse in Europe is not beyond settlement by the astute diplomacy of the great minds engaged upon it.

## AUDIENCE IN BATHTUBS

Wounded Lie In Running Water For Weeks, Entertained By Movies

London, November 20.—A moving picture audience in bathtubs through which warm water flows is the entertainment oddly provided in film shows by the American Y. M. C. A. at the hospital under the shadows of King's College, Cambridge, where wounded men from France are treated. In one ward certain of the patients who have had very serious septic wounds are having the water treatment.

To look at these men you might think they were lying comfortably in bed, propped up with pillows. They are really sitting in bathtubs in water to their waists. A constant stream of water with a temperature of ninety-eight is kept running through the tub, purifying and cleansing the wounds, which have no other dressing. A kind of

magnified lapboard covers the top of the tub, and is in turn covered by a long, bright patch quilt. And there the men sit on air cushions, leaning against air pillows, day and night, sometimes for weeks at a time. Only the most serious cases are put into these baths, men who otherwise have little chance of recovery and none without the amputation of a limb. But never yet has a case so treated been lost.

"It's beastly uncomfortable the first week," said the record case of the ward, a British Tommy, who was for several weeks in the bath. "Your legs ache and you have the water rash. But in a week, at most, you get over that, and then it is more comfortable than being in bed. In fact, after they put you back in bed you can't sleep for a while, it's so hard."

The American Y. M. C. A., has been sending these men "movies" twice a week. A screen has been arranged at one end of the hut, and there all the screen favorites play their parts while the men sit comfortably in their ward tubs. And when the show is over, all they have to do is to turn out the lights and go to sleep.

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## America Has Entered Four Peace Conferences Previously

Several Noteworthy Treaties Have Been Signed And Conflicts Averted Through Arbitration

Washington, December 30.—The list of peace conferences with foreign nations, exclusive of Indian tribes, to which the United States as a belligerent was a party reduces strictly to the following: The Peace of Paris after the Revolution; the Peace of Ghent with Great Britain after the War of 1812; the Peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo with Mexico, 1848, and the Peace of Paris after the war with Spain.

Of some pertinence, however, are the peace treaties forced on us by the Barbary pirates, 1795-97, and by us on them twenty years later; and the Peace Convention with France made in 1800. Technically in the latter case we had not been at war, even though our frigate *Constitution* had captured the French frigate *Insurgente* and had destroyed another, *La Vengeance*.

And it seems worth while to review the circumstances of the Geneva Arbitration with Great Britain.

Our peace with Great Britain after the Revolution was concluded by commissioners of Congress under the Articles of Confederation, and of course before an American President or Constitution existed. Washington was simply commander-in-chief. The provisional treaty was signed at Paris, November 30, 1782, the definitive treaty September 3, 1783. General Washington having declared cessation of hostilities in January, 1783. Commissioners At First Conference.

The American commissioners in the first conference were John Adams, Franklin, Jay and Henry Laurens, in the second the same without Laurens. Richard Oswald negotiated for the king in the first conference, David Hartley, M. P., in the second. The four main questions in both were the boundaries of the United States, fishing rights off Newfoundland, the payment of private debts of American citizens to British, and compensation by the United States to British loyalists (Tories) whose property had been confiscated by the colonists during the war.

The two former questions had to be further adjusted later on, although presumably conclusive agreements were then arrived at, the United States getting the territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, and getting the right to fish off the Newfoundland coast, but not to dry the catches on those shores. There was to be no lawful impediment to the recovery of debts either way, and American legislation was to be recommended making the loyalists immune from confiscations or prosecutions.

On the day of the signing of the definitive treaty, the Treaty of Versailles was also concluded.

### Abie Men On Commission

It is unlikely that there will ever be an American peace commission of greater ability than this one. Franklin, our representatives at Paris, had won for the struggling colonies the invaluable friendship and aid of the French government. John Adams was to be President. Jay to be chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, and California had followed him, failed to come to an agreement with the Santa Ana commission, which made counter proposals and rejected all the American demands. At the end of the armistice fighting was resumed, and in deference to Scott Trist was recalled by the authorities at Washington. Before the order reached him, however, he had made friends with Scott and by Scott's advice he remained on the ground regardless of the order. At Christmas time, 1847, Scott's army took the City of Mexico and Santa Ana resigned the Mexican presidency.

Trist then, without any authority except Scott's resumed negotiations, procured the treaty that was wanted and took it back to Washington. Polk submitted it to the Senate on February 28. Senatorial opposition caused modifications to which Mexico acceded, and ratification came on March 15.

Our treaty of peace with Spain was concluded at Paris, December 10, 1898. The American commissioners were William R. Day, late secretary of state, chairman; Senators Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, and Whitelaw Reid. All but one of the men appointed by McKinley were of his own party. Senator Gray was a Democrat.

Spain Gives Up Cuba

Spain relinquished sovereignty over Cuba, ceded Porto Rico, the Philippines and Guam, and received \$20,000,000.

The arbitration of the Alabama claims, made possible by the Treaty of Washington, which was concluded on May 8, 1871, was not the end of a war, but it removed from our international affairs a dangerous dispute. This arose from the fact that Confederate commerce destroying cruisers were fitted out in English ports and suffered to go raiding with no sufficient interference by British officials.

The Alabama was the most famous of these cruisers. She destroyed or captured more than seventy Federal merchantmen. Others did nearly as much harm. Recognition of the Confederacy was a political issue in Great Britain. The American minister, Charles Francis Adams, son of John Quincy Adams, was forced to carry out a protracted diplomatic duel with Lord John Russell, the premier, in the matter of the Confederate cruisers.

After his protest concerning the Alabama the Russell government began to conform to our view, although there was a time, with formidable ironclads building for the Confederates quite openly on the Clyde when Mr. Adams was driven to the length of saying, "It would be super-

fluous in me to point out to your lordship that this means war."

### Ironclads Stay in Port

The ironclads above mentioned never left port. The Confederacy was not recognized. American shippers made claims aggregating a large sum against Great Britain for her laxity in the matter.

In President Grant's term a proposal was made by a British delegate to submit this issue and others to negotiation. The Treaty of Washington, concluded between Hamilton Fish, E. R. Hoar, Justice Samuel Nelson, Robert C. Schenck and George Laurens was a former president of the Carolina and a veteran of the Revolution, and of the Continental Congress, and he had been sent to Holland to negotiate a commercial treaty during the war, but falling into the hands of the British had been imprisoned in the Tower of London for fifteen months.

### France Promises Indemnity

The change in the French government made possible a reconciliation without formal progress into war. By the convention France recognized the rights of neutral vessels and promised indemnity for her navy's depredations. Depending on what historian you read, America's success in the conference was mainly the work of Ellsworth or that of Murray.

John Adams, Federalist, was President at the time. The vice-president was Jefferson. Two of President Adams' commissioners, Ellsworth, who had just resigned the office of Chief Justice, and Murray, who had been Washington's minister to the Netherlands, were strong Federalists. Davis, English born, a former governor of North Carolina and a veteran of the Revolution, seems to have been a free lance in early politics. The scene of the convention was Paris.

### Treaties With Barbary Powers

The original treaties with the Barbary Powers were made in the closing years of the eighteenth century. The United States did what the European nations were doing as a matter of course, signed agreements to pay blackbills tribute money, in return for immunity for our commerce in the Mediterranean. These agreements were handled on the American side by American Consuls or their deputies as agents plenipotentiary. They are interesting documents, with an Oriental effrontery added to the formality of all the older diplomatic phrasing. Our President, in a preamble, is "most distinguished among those who profess the religion of the Messiah, and for his people the hope is uttered, 'may the end be happy.'"

Later we tired of piracy and blackmail. American squadrons attended to the Barbary coast, and between 1805 and 1815, when Decatur finally made the whole thing sure, treaties were made with the Deys and Bashaws.

### Peace Of Ghent

The Peace of Ghent was concluded December 24, 1814. The United States commission appointed by President Madison, who was a Jeffersonian Democratic-Republican, included John Quincy Adams, then our Minister to Russia; James A. Bayard, former United States Senator; Henry Clay, Speaker of the House; Albert Gallatin, who had been Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1813, and Jonathan Russell, our Minister to Norway and Sweden.

John Quincy Adams was a former Federalist and from Massachusetts, a strong Federalist state. That is, he had been originally in opposition to Madison in politics. Later he had come into accord with Madison's government.

Bayard was another former Federalist, but he was the man who had brought about Jefferson's victory over Aaron Burr when that Presidential election was thrown into the House of Representatives. Clay was a conspicuous Madisonian, and so was Gallatin, the eminent financier.

Russell was a second Massachusetts commissioner of Madisonian partisanship. Ten years later he was elected to Congress as a Democrat. In the present day party sense.

### Men On British Commission

The British commissioners were Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn and William Adams.

For the achievement of our commission much of the credit has always been given Clay. The best opinion nowadays overshadows him with Gallatin. The late Henry Adams, grandson of the American chairman on the occasion, and a conscientiously just New England historian, writes, "Far more than contemporaries ever supposed or than is now imagined, the Treaty of Ghent was the special work and the peculiar triumph of Mr. Gallatin."

Since in that day before wireless, before transatlantic cables and when a fast clipper with favorable winds spoiled a month in crossing the ocean, it was impossible for Washington to keep in touch with its commission the commissioners had to be rather minutely instructed before sailing and much more had to be left to their judgment and discretion than is necessary today. They were a strikingly different assortment. Bayard was a deft politician, in the limited sense Adams, second to nobody in intellect.

was a true and typical Adams of his lineage.

### Clay An American Cicero

Clay was a sort of American Cicero, an orator of great personal charm and fine persuasive power, later to be known as "The Great Compromiser." Gallatin, on character, should have been the man to do what Henry Adams claims for him. He united appropriate ability with appropriate personality.

The peace with Mexico, concluded in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, was a curious specimen of such negotiations. The lone hand American commissioner was Nicholas Philip Trist, chief clerk of the State Department under President Polk, and, like

Polk, a thoroughgoing Democrat as Democrats are today. There was nothing very intricate to negotiate with Mexico. We had gone to war to establish the boundary at the Rio Grande as against the Mexican contention for the Neches.

The peace that was made not only satisfied our government as to that portion of the boundary but also fixed the remainder of it, giving us New Mexico and what was then called Upper California. Trist's job was to make these stipulations and conclude a treaty yielding to them. He first met Santa Anna's commissioners in the summer of 1847. General Scott had not been notified of Trist's mission,

and quarreled violently with him when he appeared.

During an armistice in August Trist, whose instructions as to New Mexico H. Williams for the United States, and Earl de Grey, Sir John MacDonald, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton and Montague Bernard for Great Britain, laid down principles to govern the arbitration of the Alabama claims and provided for the adjustment of other existing disputes. The German emperor was named as arbiter in the northwestern boundary question.

The Alabama claims arbitrators met at Geneva September 15, 1871. They were Charles Francis Adams, chosen by the United States; Sir Alexander Cockburn, chosen by Great Britain; Count Federico Sclopis, chosen by the king of Italy; Baron d'Italuba, chosen by the emperor of Brazil, and Jacob Steiner, chosen by the Swiss Confederation.

The outcome was a compromise award of \$15,500,000 to American claimants. No peace conference has ever handled a problem more vexatious, and few have handled problems of greater delicacy.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA/Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
<b>Today.</b>						
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton.	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..
Foochow	Suma Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
Welhaiwei and Chefoo.	Train	8.00	..	..	..	7.30
Foochow	Haean	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Swatow	Hsinfung	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwanglee	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Woosung	..	17.00	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin N'ebao	..	15.00	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
<b>Tomorrow.</b>						
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
Welhaiwei and Chefoo.	Train	8.00	..	..	..	7.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Talsang	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong.	Talsang	..	17.00	..	..	..
<b>Friday, February 7.</b>						
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00
Manila and Hongkong	Colombia	..	17.00	..	..	..
Manila direct	Colombia	17.00	..	..	..	16.30
Hongkong and Canton	Dunera	17.00	..	..	..	16.30
H'kong, S. Ports, A'ralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Dunera	17.00	..	..	..	16.30
Hongkong, S. Colombo, India, Egypt, & U. K'om, via Suez	Dunera	..	17.00	..	..	17.00
<b>Saturday, February 8.</b>						
Swatow and Hongkong	Teau	21.00	17.00	..	..	21.00
<b>Sunday, February 9.</b>						
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, China	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 3 p.m.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap. M.B.K.	
Oct. 1	Japan	Metho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	..	Stasia	Jap.	
Oct. 26	..	Shanghai	Chi. M. & Co.	
Nov. 5	Singapore	Tosen Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11	..	Kienhu	Chi. W. & Co.	
Nov. 20	..	Meichuen	Am. Socony.	
Dec. 7	..	Kanju Maru	Jap. M. B. Co.	
Dec. 9	Cruise	Lekin	Chi. Customs	
Dec. 17	..	Shibuchi Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 17	Vladivostok	Michael	Rus. R.V.F.	
Dec. 26	Foochow	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Dec. 26	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Dec. 27	Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Dec. 27	Hongkong	Toonun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Dec. 31	Japan	Talshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Jan. 4	Chinwangtao	Felching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Jan. 9	Japan	Kimshima M.	Chi. A.P. Co.	
Jan. 13	..	S. van Koetel	Am.	
Jan. 14	..	esperanca	Jap. S. Shokai	
Jan. 16	..	Tanhu Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 16	..	Kibi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 16	..	Meichi	Am. S. Oil Co.	
Jan. 16	Cruise	Store Nordiska	Dan. G.N.T. Co.	
Jan. 22	Chinwangtao	Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Jan. 22	..	Shingping	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Jan. 23	Foochow	Hanchi	Chi. M.B.K.	
Jan. 23	Dalny	Toyo Maru	Chi. Customs	
Jan. 23	..	Kiangping	Chi. Customs	
Jan. 26	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi. M.B. Co.	
Jan. 26	Japan	Misaki Maru	Am. K.M.A.	
Jan. 26	..	Oakwood	Am.	
Jan. 26	Chinwangtao	Opolu	Br. K.M.A.	
Jan. 26	..	Bolestrand	Jap. M.B.K.	
Jan. 27	Japan	Taisho Maru	Jap. N.Y. K.	
Jan. 28	..	Santo Maru	Am.	
Jan. 28	..	C. of St. Helena	Br. B. & S.	
Jan. 29	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Jan. 29	Hongkong	Singan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Jan. 29	Cruise	Luhsing	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Jan. 29	Foochow	Haean	Jap. M.B.K.	
Jan. 30	..	Taitso Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
Jan. 31	Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
Jan. 31	Cruise	Pacific	Am. G.N.T. Co.	
Jan. 31	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Jan. 31	Swatow	Kingsing	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Jan. 31	..	Anlan	Chi. A.P. Co.	
Feb. 1	Wenchow	Tungwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 1	..	Om Maru	Jap. N.Y. K.	
Feb. 1	Swatow	Esang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Feb. 3	Japan	Kongo Maru	Jap. B. & S.	
Feb. 3	Hankow	Woosung	Jap. N.Y. K.	
Feb. 3	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Am. B.A.T. Co.	
Feb. 3	Tacoma, etc.	Grayson	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Feb. 3	..	Talsang	..	

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Kashima Maru	Jan. 4
Katori Maru	Feb. 1

### For Tacoma

Arabia Maru	Jan. 16
Javary	Jan. 16
Justin	Jan. 23

### For Vancouver

Bessie Dollar	Jan. 13
Empress of Japan	Jan. 18

### For London, etc.

Toyama Maru	Jan. 8
Pembrokehire	Jan. 29
Kalomo	Jan. 31
Benary	Feb. 3
Borneo Maru	Feb. 3

### For Liverpool

Polyphemus	Jan. 4
Tamba Maru	Jan. 20

### For Marseilles

Katia	Jan. 11
Sphinx	Jan. 25
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For Naples, etc.	
Roma	Feb. 2
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